

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

NO. 8

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.00	2.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....

	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00	.....
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	5.13	.....	.....
Marysville		8.24	11.19	.....	5.18	.....	.....
Duncannon		8.38	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34	.....
Newport		8.59	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02	.....
Millerstown		9.15	11.53	.....	6.11	.....	.....
Thompsonstown		9.26	12.01	.....	6.21	.....	.....
Port Royal		9.44	12.14	.....	6.38	.....	.....
Mifflin		9.50	12.18	.....	5.07	6.43	.....
Lewistown		10.13	12.37	.....	5.27	7.07	.....
McVeytown		10.29	12.57	.....	7.30	.....	.....
N. Hamilton		10.58	1.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....
Mount Union		11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton		11.13	1.22	.....	8.02	.....	.....
Huntingdon		11.32	1.37	.....	6.27	8.20	.....
Petersburg		11.47	1.50	.....	8.33	.....	.....
Birmingham		12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone		12.20	2.20	.....	7.04	9.02	.....
Bellwood		12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona		1.00	2.55	.....	7.40	9.35	.....
Pittsburg		1.10	3.05	.....	7.50	10.00	.....

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg		8.00	.....	1.00	4.30	.....	.....
Altoona		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05	.....
Bellwood		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19	.....
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33	.....
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	.....	.....
Petersburg		8.17	.....	3.13	7.06	.....	.....
Huntingdon		8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12	.....
Mapleton		8.54	8.47	3.45	7.35	.....	.....
Mt. Union		9.00	8.53	3.52	7.41	10.32	.....
N. Hamilton		9.05	8.58	3.58	7.46	.....	.....
McVeytown		9.22	9.15	4.20	8.04	.....	.....
Lewistown		9.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin		9.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal		7.06	9.59	5.15	8.52	.....	.....
Thompsonstown		7.32	10.14	5.33	9.07	.....	.....
Millerstown		7.31	10.22	5.43	9.16	.....	.....
Newport		7.40	10.32	5.54	9.26	.....	.....
Duncannon		8.07	10.54	6.23	9.50	.....	.....
Marysville		8.24	11.07	6.41	10.04	.....	.....
Rockville		8.28	11.12	6.47	10.08	.....	.....
Harrisburg		8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 a. m. daily.

	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	.....	12.20	3.10	6.15	10.40	.....	.....
Washington	.....	1.25	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phila.	.....	12.17	3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—
Leave Pittsburg 8.10 p. m. daily, Altoona 12.01 a. m., Huntingdon 12.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 a. m., Philadelphia 6.52 a. m.
Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.05 a. m., Tyrone 11.30 a. m., Huntingdon 12.03 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.
Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 6.30, 10.20 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 6.35 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.00 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 a. m., 3.15 and 7.20 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.30 and 7.15 p. m. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.55 p. m. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

	NORTH.		SOUTH.
No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
P. M.	8.00 a. m.	.....	.....
1.12	8.38 6.20	Robertsdale	11.39 6.39 2.02
1.24	8.50 6.32	Cook's	11.24 6.27 1.49
1.36	9.02 6.44	Cole's	11.09 6.15 1.26
2.04	9.28 7.10	Saltito	10.39 5.35 12.57
2.12	9.36 7.17	Three Springs	10.30 5.28 12.50
2.24	9.48 7.29	*Beersville	10.15 5.16 12.38
2.39	10.03 7.43	Rockhill	9.53 4.54 12.13
2.55	10.18 8.00	Shirley	9.38 4.39 11.58
3.05	10.26 8.08	*Augh. Mills	9.30 4.31 11.50
3.26	10.46 8.28	Mount Union	9.15 4.16 11.30
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22 a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltito 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltito 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltito 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltito 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

	WEST.		EAST.
No. 14	No. 12	No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
6.00	9.55	L Rockhill	9.00 5.05
5.53	9.48	*Blacklog	9.07 5.12
5.45	9.40	*Cedar Rock	9.15 5.20
5.41	9.36	*Locke Valley	9.19 5.24
5.35	9.30	*Shade Gap	9.25 5.30
		Stair	
		A Goshorn L	

All trains run daily except Sunday.

*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Lincoln and the Deserter.

President Lincoln's intense love for his fellow-men led him to disapprove of the findings of court-martial, whenever there was a possible excuse, particularly in the cases of soldiers charged with desertion with having fallen asleep at his post of duty or with other offenses.

Secretary Stanton always insisted upon the strictest discipline in the army, and frequently urged that derelict soldiers receive the severest punishment of military law and custom, but Lincoln rarely took any advice on such matters. He had meditated deeply on that subject and consulted his own judgment in disposing of cases of that kind that came before him.

The late Joseph Holt, who recently died at Washington, was Judge Associate-General of the army during the whole period of the war, and it became his duty to report many cases of alleged cowardice of soldiers as well as other offenses. President Lincoln carefully read every line of the charges against such men, and as soon as he saw the slightest chance to excuse the poor fellow a gleam of satisfaction would pass over his serious face. Then folding the papers together he placed them in a pigeon hole of his desk, and with his big eyes looking into those of the Judge-Advocate standing before him, he would say:

"Holt, we must let those soldiers go. Order them set free."

It was after the battle of Chancellorsville that charges were brought against several men for failing to march with their regiments into the fight at a time when they were most needed. The charge of desertion was made.

When Secretary Stanton heard of these cases he commanded Judge Holt to present the charges against the men to the President in the strongest possible terms.

"We need stronger discipline in the army," said the stern secretary of War to the Judge-Associate. "The time has come when the President must yield to our opinion."

Judge Holt was himself one of the ablest lawyers of his day and had won fame as a forensic orator before the war.

"In presenting these cases," said he to the writer a few months before his death, "in obedience to the wish of the Secretary of War, I used all the legal acumen at my command. One morning with my papers all ready I proceeded to the White House, and as I entered his private office the President looked up with his long, sad face, saying, 'Ah, Holt, what have you there?' I have some important cases for your careful consideration, Mr. President, with documentary evidence sufficient to condemn every man."

"He took the papers and read them carefully, stopping at times to reflect, then read on, until he finished. There was no change in his countenance this time, unless that it grew more sad, and his expression more serious. I had covered the cases in question with strong and convincing arguments and evidence. He finally raised his eyes from the last paper and gazed intensely through the window at some object across the Potomac. Then raising from his chair with the papers all folded together, he placed them in a pigeon hole already filled with similar documents. With his tall, gaunt form facing me, he spoke in deep, sad tones that would have touched the heart of the sternest officer in the army."

"Holt, (it was his custom to mention only the last name), you acknowledge these men have a previous record for bravery. It is not the first time they have faced danger, and they shall not be shot for this one offense."

I then thought it was my duty as the head of my department of military justice to make further argument. For I knew Stanton would nearly explode with rage when he heard of the President's decision. I began to speak and Lincoln sat down again, giving his closest attention. Then rising from his chair and riveting his eyes on me, he said:

"Holt, were you ever in battle?"

"I have never been."

"Did Stanton ever march in the first line to be shot at by an enemy like those men did?"

"I think not, Mr. President"

"Well, I tried it in the Black Hawk war, and I remember one time I grew awful weak in the knees when I heard the bullets whistle around me and saw the enemy in front of me. How my legs carried me forward I cannot now tell, for I thought every minute that I would sink to the ground. The men against whom these charges have been made, probably were not able to march into battle? I am opposed to having a soldier shot for not facing danger, when it is not known that their legs would carry them into danger. Send this dispatch ordering them to be set free."

And they were set free that day.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism

[From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.]

James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time she was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Ten-Day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Spring excursions to Washington will leave Pittsburg May 20, 1897.

Round-trip tickets, good within ten days, and permitting of a stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use going on special train, or on Train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., returning on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited. Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona	11.40 a. m.	\$7.35
Bellwood	11.52 "	7.35
Tyrone	12.03 p. m.	7.25
Huntingdon	12.35 "	6.65
Mt. Union	12.54 "	6.35
Lewistown Junction	1.33 "	5.60
Washington	Arrive 7.15 "	.....

"F" Stops only on notice to agent.

Pullman sleeping cars will be run through on night train leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m. Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 5-12-25.

"It is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains Sold by J. G. Gillam.

The Educational and Ameliorating Influences of Machinery.

Bishop Potter, of New York, thus speaks of his visit to a large factory the other day:

I saw a young man sitting before some sort of a large hammer. He sat with his legs crossed, and all his work consisted in shoving into an opening in the machinery a small piece of iron. He would turn the metal two or three times, throw it into a large box, and take another piece.

To the ordinary layman who works six days in the week at some more or less fatiguing occupation here given by the venerable and amiable Bishop of the young man's task would appear to be, using the slang phrase of the mechanic, somewhat in the nature of "a soft snap." But it appeared to have aroused the fire of indignation in the mind of the eloquent preacher, and he proceeded to deliver an address upon the evil influences of machinery, thereby placing himself in the ranks of a somewhat antiquated school of political economists who cling to ancient tenets.

The objections raised by theorists and sentimentalists are threefold. First, they say it supplants hand labor, and thus reduces the number of workers; secondly, it converts the operative into a mere automaton or marionette; and thirdly, it has eliminated the cottage industries, so poetically pictured in Crabbe's Village, Goldsmith's Auburn, and by many other writers. With respect to the first proposition, history proves that long before the era of modern machinery the surplus of unemployed laborers, compared with the population in countries, far exceeded at times anything known at the present day; and wholesale starvation such as exists even now in India, where modern methods do not yet prevail, was not infrequent. An official census of the paupers in England and Wales taken on Lady day in 1842 gave a total of 1,429,089. Scores of pathetic illustrations of terrible privation might be given; but a brief quotation from Carlyle's "Past and Present" must suffice:

Of skillful workers some two millions, it is now counted, sit in workhouses, poor-law prisons, or have outdoor relief flung over the wall to them—the workhouse Bastille being filled to bursting. They sit there these many months now, their hope of deliverance as yet small, in workhouses, pleasantly so named because work cannot be done in them. Twelve hundred thousand workmen in England alone, their cunning right hand lamed, lying idle in their sorrowing bosom; their hopes, outlooks, share of this fair world, shut in by narrow walls. They sit there, pent up, as in a kind of horrid enchantment; glad to be imprisoned, and enheartened that they may not perish, starved.

Compare the views thus presented by these two great and noble men—one looking upon the working mechanic of the present day, seated at his ease, tending a great machine whose every movement represents the crystallized thought of the inventor; and the other giving a dreadful picture of hopeless despair of the masses which is unknown to-day except possibly in isolated instances! Contrast the average condition of the workingman of to-day with the miserable lot of the toilers of Carlyle's day, and see what machinery has done for wage-earners! Look at the long rows of workmen's neat little homes in the suburbs of this city, furnished with modern conveniences! Look at the working people in the great machine shops, or on dress parade on holidays and Sundays. See the throngs of such workers, men and women, "on pleasure bent," exploring every nook and corner of the Park on their bicycles or on foot! See the clothes they wear, the papers and books they read, and you will, we think, proclaim with us that machinery has been the greatest

blessing to breadwinners of the Nineteenth Century! Statistics prove that in every trade in which machinery has supplanted—or, rather supplemented—hand labor the number of operatives has largely increased, owing to the decreased cost of product and far greater increased consumption by reason thereof. There are, for instance, more hands employed to-day in making machinery alone which is used for manufacturing watches than were engaged in the entire trade of watch making prior to the introduction of such machinery. The sewing machine, type-setting machinery, and every other kind of implement which decreases cost increases production and converts the former luxuries of the few into the present necessities of the many.

The second proposition is sufficiently answered in the foregoing statement. With respect to the third the idyllic life existed only in the poet's mind. The cottage industry was in truth a hovel industry, a sweating system, a system of long hours, of unsanitary surroundings, of drunkenness, vice and poverty, often of despair, and happily it has been eliminated by the improved modern conditions of labor.

A paper on "The Emancipation of Labor by Machinery" which appeared in The Engineering Magazine (London, September, 1895), said: "One of the interesting proofs of the lightening of toil by the aid of machinery is found in the constantly enlarging sphere of labor being opened to self-supporting women; and the prediction is here made that within the next quarter of a century the ranks of the mechanic will be largely augmented by women." A bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Labor proves the verity of this prediction up to the present time, and shows that even in mechanical trades the proportionate ratio of increase within ten years was nearly twice as great in the case of women operatives as compared with men, and in some trades the increase is five times as great. The labor census reveals the fact that there were in 1890 no less than 6286 women compositors, 4760 watch makers, 915 brass workers, 2449 iron and steel workers, 139 machinists, 1246 painters and glaziers, 508 nail makers, hundreds of engineers (electrical and mechanical), thousands of gold and silver workers, scores of assayers, chemists, blacksmiths, sailors and one woman pilot. In addition there were 14,879 women grouped under the head of "unclassified manufacturing and mechanical industries."

We maintain, with all due deference to the views of the worthy and eminent New York Bishop, that modern machinery has proved itself an invaluable missionary for the enlightenment of the working classes, and that it has elevated them from the condition of hopeless toilers, capable at the best of but puny efforts, into that of intelligent operatives or masters of giant machines which obey their slightest touch and perform without fatigue the work of an army of human beings. Machinery has not only elevated the working people by its educational influence, but it has decreased the cost of all machine products and increased wages as well as the purchasing power of wages, and has decreased the hours of labor.

—The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy for ten years or longer—I am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Washington Items

The project for a universal postage stamp has been abandoned by the International Postal Congress.

According to consular reports inspected by members of the Foreign Relations Committee, hundreds of Americans are in great distress in Cuba.

In the House Mr. Simpson was declared out of order by Speaker Reed after the floor had been given him by a vote of the House.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Theodore Roosevelt will investigate charges that have been made against various departments in the New York Navy Yard.

The President nominated Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth to be Major-General.

Senator Allen introduced a resolution requiring Broker Chapman, of New York, to appear before the bar and purge himself of contumacy as a preliminary to Executive clemency. Senator Hoar thought the resolution would let the case go out of the Senate's jurisdiction. He favored punishing Chapman and also probing the issue to the bottom.

General Wesley Merritt has issued an order refusing to appoint a court-martial to try charges against Lieutenants O'Brien and Bamford, preferred by Captain Romeyn. In dismissing the charges against O'Brien he says that the charges grew out of a feeling of personal spite, and that military tribunals could not be made vehicles of private revenge.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Cornelius Van Cott to be Postmaster of New York.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee inspected reports on Cuban affairs at the State Department, which are said to strengthen the cause of the insurgents.

President McKinley decided to accept no invitations to take part in Memorial Day exercises outside of Washington.

Domestic.

Judge Gibbons in Chicago pronounced the American Tobacco Company an illegal combination and forbade it doing business in Illinois.

Governor Black signed the act changing the Civil Service system in New York State.

Twelve thousand tailors of New York City forced their leaders to order them to strike after they had decided to organize to avoid a strike.

Henry Van Buskirk, of East Stroudsburg, Penn., fatally shot one of three men who attacked his wife, and then received a fatal wound.

William H. Goodwin, President of the Elliot National Bank, of Boston, was killed by the falling of a limb from a dead tree. He was walking along Pond street, in Jamaica Plain, when the bough fell, crashing through his umbrella and hat and felling him to the ground.

The Funderburg mills, at New Carlisle, Ohio, were fired by an incendiary and destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

Ferdinand Becker, of Williamsburg, Long Island, committee suicide after attempting to kill Miss Mary Goetz, a former sweetheart, with whom he had quarreled.

Judge Crump, of Lakeport, Cal., granted to Mrs. Langtry, the famous beauty, a divorce as prayed for. There was no opposition.

Wally O'Connor, a notorious and skillful bank robber, was taken to Yonkers, N. Y., and there identified by Cashier Lyman G. Cobb as one of the trio who, one month ago, overawed him and stole \$5000 of the bank's funds.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has signed the Direct Inheritance Tax bill.

The Illinois Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the indeterminate sentence law.

The steel beam pool was dissolved at a meeting in Philadelphia of the companies composing it.

Albert Cooper, seventeen years old, a member of a prominent family at Nanticoke, Penn., was returning home when some boys who were toying with a hanging electric wire dared him to take hold of it. He seized the wire and instantly received a shock from which he died a few minutes later.

Edith Behr, who was convicted of assault and battery on the Bloy brothers and sentenced to three months in the county jail at Elizabeth, N. J., was discharged, fifteen days being deducted from her sentence.

Theodore Kempf, until recently assistant secretary of the German Opera House Company, which controls the Schiller Theatre, Chicago, was arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$11,000.

Frederick Hallman, who murdered Mrs. Fred Geddes in Ford County on December 2 last, was hanged in the jail at Paxton, Ill.

A Hoosier, whose Imperial Treasury and special Ambassador arrived in New York on his way to England.

Edward H. Dodge, aged fifty years, committed suicide at Worcester, Mass. He went to Dr. Rice's house, where he met Dr. Rice, and presented a pistol to the latter's head. The doctor induced him to lie down in an adjoining room. No sooner had the doctor turned his back than Dodge fired a bullet into his head.

Gerald Peters, a West Indian colored leper, stole a boat and escaped from North Brother Island, New York City.

A late break in a Louisiana levee will cause some of the richest sugar lands in that State to be submerged.

The Grand Jury in New York City indicted Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, for maintaining a public nuisance—the Fourteenth street barracks.

The new Flower telescope and observatory buildings of the University of Pennsylvania were dedicated at Philadelphia in the presence of about fifteen hundred persons.

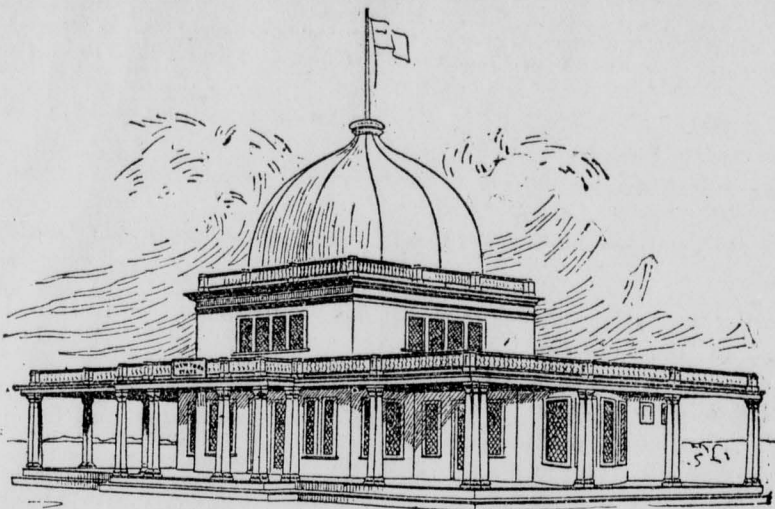
A. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, died in Newport, R. I. He was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1834, and when the war broke out entered the Confederate Army from Baltimore.

Ten-year-old Mamie Cummings, who was arrested at Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 17 for stealing a bicycle from Charles McKenzie, was sent to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester.

Foreign.

The Porto has refused to agree to the demands of the Powers, and will only accept an armistice if the following conditions shall be carried out: The ceding of Thessaly to Turkey, the payment of \$45,000,000 war indemnity and the abandonment of capitulations. The Greek Army in Epirus has been ordered to remain on the defensive.

Rumors of a war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica have hurt the business interests of the former country.



The outside walls are of cream colored staff, with cornices, railings and columns of wood, while the dome is covered with canvas painted a pale red color. Inside the building are three fine rooms. The centre one is an office containing a register for New York visitors, and a postal station. On the right is a reception room for ladies, and on the left one for men. In addition to all this, the City of New York has accepted a room in the Woman's Building, which is in charge of a number of prominent New York women.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

Magnificent Bronze Monument Unveiled in Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY OFFICIATED

He Pulled the Silken Cord That Divested the Statue of Its Covering—Quaker City's Proudest Day—Streets Gay With Flags—Army, Navy and National Guard Make the Spectacle Magnificent.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. (Special).—Under the auspices of the State Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, a magnificent monument to the memory of George Washington was unveiled here Saturday.

The city was decorated by thousands of flags, and the streets along the line of march of the procession that preceded the ceremonies at the site of the monument were thronged. At sunrise the batteries of the United States troops stationed in Fairmount Park fired a salute. Salutes were also fired by the United States ships Texas and Terror and the French frigate Fulton, lying in the Delaware River.

Parade was formed at noon. General George R. Snowden was at the head of the procession. The route was from Broad and Spruce, out Broad to Spring Garden, to Twenty-fifth and the park. In the parade were United States forces, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, various battalions of cadets and many civic organizations. The First City Troop of Philadelphia escorted the President of the United States.

The monument stands at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park. President McKinley reached his stand, facing the monument, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, opened the unveiling ceremonies with prayer.

Then Major William Wayne, President of the State and General Society of the Cincinnati, made a brief address. This all occupied but a few moments. Then President McKinley, accompanied by the trustees of the statue, crossed the driveway. As he did so, a solemn hush fell on the gathered throng.

Patriotism stood on tiptoe awaiting the signal for vent. Every eye was strained to the huge figure, appraised in the Stars and Stripes. Then a whispered word to the President, and, with uncovered head, he drew the cord and the mighty monument stood revealed. It was a supreme moment. Cannon on land and water belched a thunderous "All hail!"

Immovable during this outburst loomed the figure of the two Presidents. Almost side by side, as if stretching nearer to each other across the abyss of time the inanimate bronze seemed to grow sentient as the living man became more tense and statuesque. The spectacle was grand.

In a moment it was over. The President was escorted back to the stand, and as soon as silence could be secured, he made his address, reviewing the character of Washington. President McKinley was followed by William W. Porter, who delivered the oration.

Major Wayne formally presented the monument to the city of Philadelphia in behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Mayor Warwick accepted it in behalf of the city and transferred it to the Fairmount Park Commission. James McManus, President of that body, received it and replied briefly. The President then reviewed the great military parade, after which he returned to Washington.

The night was devoted to various phases of celebration apart from a banquet. The wheelmen's parade, with nearly twenty thousand in line, was the principal feature. Illuminations from the monument, the City Hall, the Union League and other points added to the brilliancy of the jubilee and closed the day in a veritable blaze of glory.

FINEST GUNBOAT AFLOAT.

Nashville Wins a Heavy Bonus for Speed for Her Builder.

"Fastest vessel of her class in the world," was the verdict given by the officers of the Trial Board at the end of the speed trial of the new United States gunboat Nashville on Long Island Sound.

The speed required by the Government was 13.07 knots. The average speed made by the vessel was 16.706 knots, making an excess of speed of nearly three knots. With a bonus of \$10,000 for each excess knot, this means a total of \$60,000 for the builders. With the screws performing 307.04 a minute, not the slightest jar was perceptible.

At the end of the run the Nashville started for Newport News, Va., where she was built. The vessel will be commanded, after her acceptance, by Commander Washburn Maynard.

Destructive Frost in France.

A dispatch from Auxerre, the centre of the wine-growing district of the Department of Yonne, France, says there has been a general and sudden frost, destroying the crops of vines, fruit and vegetables. The amount of damage done in the Department of Yonne is estimated at \$4,000,000. The inhabitants are in a state of consternation.

NEW FREE SILVER SENATOR.

Stephen R. Mallory Elected by the Florida Legislature.

Stephen R. Mallory, ex-Congressman and Mr. Chipley's chief political foe in Florida, has been elected United States Senator from Florida by a vote of 53 to 44. This unexpected termination of one of the bitterest political fights in the history of the State is the result of an anti-Chipley combination.

Senator-elect Mallory spoke before a large gathering in the House of Representatives. He said that he endorsed all the planks of the Chicago platform, dwelling particularly on the financial question, and advocating the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of foreign countries. He did not express decided views on the tariff question.

Mr. Mallory served in the House in the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Mallory's election leaves only one vacancy in the Senate, that from Oregon. Mr. Corbett claims title to the seat by virtue of an appointment by the Governor of the State, the Legislature having failed to organize at all, and an election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Mitchell having thereby been rendered impossible.

TRAIN ROBBED BY MASKED MEN.

Blew Up Two Safes and Secured Between \$9000 and \$11,000.

The west-bound Southern Pacific passenger train was held up by masked men and robbed about two hundred and fifty miles west of San Antonio, Texas. As the train pulled out of the little town of Lozier three men jumped aboard, and, pointing pistols at the engineer and fireman, compelled the former to stop the train about one and a half miles west of the town.

After forcing the doors of the express car one of the robbers entered the car and blew up the two safes of the Wells Fargo Express Company with dynamite. One safe contained about \$2000 or \$3000, and the other, it is believed, about \$7000 or \$8000.

The express car was wrecked by the force of the explosions. The top was blown off and the sides and floor badly shattered. The mail was not molested by the robbers, but it was greatly damaged by the force of the explosion.

ATROCITIES IN AFRICA.

When the Natives Fail to Supply Rubber Their Hands Are Cut Off.

The Rev. Mr. Sjoblom, of the American Baptist Mission in the Upper Congo, Africa, has just returned to London. He said in an interview:

"When I left in February matters in the Upper Congo were as bad as ever. The Commission which the King of the Belgians appointed to inquire into the atrocities committed, the victims being natives, had almost no result. The officials are indisposed to act on missionary evidence, and only a few cases of barbarity were punished. The iniquitous rubber traffic continues. When the natives are unable to obtain rubber the State troops burn the villages, murder the natives and cut off their hands, which are afterward smoked and sent to the State officials. Parts of the Equatorville district are in a state of open warfare."

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

A Schooner Drifting at Sea With Corpse at the Helm.

Tossing on the stormy waters of the North Pacific is the schooner General Siglin, a battered, helpless wreck, with a corpse for a helmsman. The vessel, dismantled and waterlogged, was seen by the sealing schooner Willard Ainsworth on the morning of May 5, 110 miles west of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The body lashed to the wheel was that of Harry Saunders, the schooner's mate. Of the nine persons who sailed on the schooner from San Francisco, Cal., not one has escaped to tell the story. There were no boats on the wreck, and it is thought the captain, passengers and crew perished after leaving the vessel.

A Little Girl Dies After an Assault.

Lizzie Buenti, the nine-year-old daughter of Henry Buenti, a farmer living five miles from Evansville, Ind., was sent with a younger brother to drive the cows out of an oat field. When the brother returned he said he had lost his sister. The father found her later in a clump of woods in a dying condition. She had been assaulted, and died while her father was bending over her. Suspicion is directed to a tramp who was seen later to enter the woods where the crime was committed.

Explosion Kills Four Men.

A sawmill boiler blew up at Reelfoot River, thirty miles from Tiptonville, Tenn., killing Ed Patterson, Dink Hodges and two colored men, Warden and French Dade. Three other men were terribly mangled and will die. They are the two Frederick boys and a man whose name could not be learned. The mill was blown to atoms, and the bodies of the victims were blown in fragments about the woods for two hundred yards.

100 Dead in a Railway Wreck.

A military train on the Valk-Dorjew Railway in Russia was derailed. Sixteen cars were wrecked. One hundred of their occupants were killed and sixty were injured.

GREECE ACCEPTS PEACE.

Confides Her Interests to the Hands of the Great Powers.

EXODUS FROM CRETE BEGUN.

Greek Government Formally Accedes to the Proposal of Autonomy From the Island—A Sense of Relief in Athens—The War Has Cost Turkey \$25,000,000, Which She Will Expect Greece to Pay.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—The Powers have offered and Greece has accepted mediation. The note of the Powers was presented by M. Onou, the Russian Minister, as dean of the diplomatic corps, to M. Skouloudis, the Greek Foreign Minister.

Following is the full text of the note: "The representatives of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany and Austria, charge M. Onou, the representative of Russia and the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, to declare, in the name of their respective Governments, that the Powers are ready to offer mediation with the view to obtain an armistice and smooth the difficulties actually existing between Greece and Turkey, on condition that the Hellenic Government declares that it will proceed to recall its troops from Crete, and accept unreservedly the counsels which the Powers give in the interests of peace."

The reply of the Greek Government was as follows: "The Royal Government, in taking the note and declaration of the Russian representative acting in the name of the Ministers of the Powers, declares that it will proceed to recall the royal troops from Crete, and confides the interests of Greece to the hands of the Powers."

As soon as the reply of Greece was received the Ministers telegraphed the decision to the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople, with the request that they obtain an armistice with the view of arranging for permanent peace.

The Government notified the Greek army of the action taken. There is a sense of relief here at the prospect of an immediate end to the war. There is no excitement and no popular demonstration is anticipated.

The Greek Government hopes that the Powers will intervene in time to avert further bloodshed. It is reported that Germany will insist upon Greece abandoning Crete forever.

Turkey's terms for peace are payment of a war indemnity and the cession of Thessaly. Greece hopes, through the Powers, to escape the indemnity. As to giving up Thessaly, the sentiment is that not an inch of territory should be ceded while a man is left to fight.

Four thousand Thessalian and Crete refugees are fed at Athens daily and 7000 at Piræus. Public and private buildings in Athens are swarming with 1000 wounded. In all there are 2500 wounded. The cost of the war to Greece up to date is about \$100,000,000.

The Turkish expenses of the war with Greece are estimated at \$25,000,000, which Greece will pay, as an indemnity, in annual installments, guaranteed by the Thessalian revenues.

FIRED ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Two Shots at the Rover by a Nicaraguan Gunboat.

The steamer Rover, sailing between New Orleans, La., and the ports of Spanish Honduras, was fired on twice by a Nicaraguan gunboat, the Lucy B., May 6, while four miles from Port Cortez, and narrowly escaped being hit amidships. The Rover was flying the American flag at the time.

The Rover was boarded by an officer and six of his followers. He turned out to be General J. P. Reyes, of the Nicaraguan Government, and he demanded to see the Rover's papers, which were given him. He then searched the vessel and apparently found everything to his satisfaction.

Captain Reed, of the Rover, protested earnestly to General Reyes against the firing upon the Rover when she carried the American flag, and was told by the General that he ought to consider himself lucky that he (Reyes) did not sink the Rover; that Captain Reed could protest as much as he liked; it made no difference to him, as the American Consul, Alger, was at the head of the revolution at Port Cortez.

Potato Patches in New Jersey.

Ten acres of land in Jersey City, N. J. and seventeen acres in Hoboken have been leased free of rent to the Salvation Army, for the purpose of giving that organization an opportunity to introduce in those cities the "potato patch plan" so successfully operated by Governor Pingree in Detroit. Both pieces of land are of excellent quality, and the Army officials expect that there will be little difficulty in arranging for their cultivation by people to whom the produce will be a boon.

Debate on Cuba.

The Cuban resolution was again debated in the United States Senate. Senator Foraker announced that the Administration's Cuban policy would be determined by the report of Commissioner Calhoun, who has been assigned to investigate thoroughly the condition of affairs on the island. Senator Lodge intimated that there is late information in the State Department which will furnish a basis for decisive action.

Peace Again in Honduras.

The State Department at Washington received a dispatch from Consul Little at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, saying that the revolution has come to an end. The last news at the department from Honduras was that the revolutionists were in force at Puerto Cortez, and that the Government had been obliged to declare that port closed, and were moving on it with troops.

Kaiser's Gift to France.

Emperor William of Germany has instructed the German Ambassador to France, Count von Munster-Ledenburg, to remit the sum of \$2000 to the Committee of the Charity Bazaar, whose work has been somewhat crippled by the terrible fire, which resulted in great loss of life.

Bad Roads Horrible Example.

Pocahontas is the only county seat in Iowa that cannot be reached by rail, and the roads are so bad that the spring term of court has been abandoned, and no cases will be heard until September.

Chicago has 40,000 railroad employees. London has 10,000 union compositors. Illinois convicts no longer make cigars. Cincinnati has a Women's Union Labor League.

Belfast (Ireland) compositors average \$10.50 a week.

A metal trades section has been formed at Cleveland, Ohio.

A new Colorado law prohibits blacklisting and boycotting.

Leeds (England) woolen operatives get from \$3 to \$5 a week.

Leadville (Col.) unionists may start a co-operative department store.

Silver City (Idaho) miners' union talks of erecting a hospital for its members.

The war between Cleveland Knights of Labor and Federation musicians is over.

The London and Northwestern Railway, with its \$60,000,000 of capital, employs 60,000 men.

Edinburgh (Scotland) bakers demand a minimum wage of \$7 a week and the bosses offer \$6.25.

Detroit printers will vote on whether fifty hours shall constitute a week's work in machine shops.

A New York German painters' union celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary the other night.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has a membership of 23,252, a gain in two years of 3201.

A Cleveland Councilman has introduced an ordinance requiring the union label on city printing.

A new Connecticut law provides fine and imprisonment for conductors who fail to register a fare.

At Cologne men pay six cents a week to a society and when they are unemployed they receive fifty cents a day.

The Cleveland Central Labor Union has challenged the Chamber of Commerce to a debate on the labor question.

San Francisco cigarmakers' union is now making an active crusade against tenement-house and Chinese-made cigars.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is the strongest and most extensive trade organization in Ireland.

The contractor of a building operation at Cleveland paid for the initiation of his employees to a union rather than suffer a strike.

Chicago engineers are fighting a proposed ordinance requiring engineers in charge of electrical machinery to take out a license.

There are 230,000 machinists in the United States and only 10,000 unionists. A Brooklyn leader says the average pay throughout the country is \$10.50 a week.

Throughout Germany and Holland whenever girls can be employed to advantage they are taken in preference to young men. At Munich, Bavaria, the clerks and bookkeepers in the banks are nearly all young and handsome girls.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Secretary Sherman celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on the 10th of May.

Governor Black, of New York, does not serve liquor of any kind to his guests at the Executive Mansion in Albany.

It is reported that Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, has decided to resign next October and return to the lecture field.

A memorial to Winchester Dana Osgood, who was killed while fighting for Cuban independence, is to be erected in Houston Hall by the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

The schedule of the King of Siam's journey includes visits to Italy, Switzerland, France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, formerly United States Land Commissioner in Samoa, has been selected by the United States, Great Britain and Germany to succeed Judge Ide as Chief Justice of Samoa.

While visiting the Industrial School of Berlin the Emperor of Germany presented a number of books to the school library and inscribed on a flyleaf the motto: "My strength belongs to the world and to the Fatherland."

Mexico has lost its most popular poet in the person of Guillermo Prieto, who died at the City of Mexico recently, a very old man. He was one of the few survivors of the signers of Mexico's declaration of independence in 1824.

The Duc d'Aumale died at Zucco, Sicily, of apoplexy, on hearing of the death of his niece, the Duchess d'Alençon, who was burned to death in the Charité Bazaar fire in Paris. The estate of the late Duc d'Aumale goes to the Duc d'Orléans.

The Methodist Bishop, Thomas Bowman, has chosen a home in Evanston, Ill., for the remainder of his days. He is eighty years old, was Chaplain of the United States Senate in war times, has presided over conferences in four continents and dedicated 1200 churches.

What untold hardships in the polar regions failed to accomplish in regard to the splendid physique of Dr. Nansen has been thoroughly done by a lecturing tour and a few public dinners. The explorer is said to be quite exhausted, and has had to give up the job of lionizing for a time at least.

The venerable Gabriel Harrison, actor, manager, dramatist, historian of the drama, teacher, daguerreotypist, photographer and painter, and acquainted with the most famous men of forty and fifty years ago, still lives in Brooklyn, on the verge of eighty years, and is yet busy in writing, teaching and painting.

Speaker Reed has abandoned the use of the bicycle while in Washington. He would like to ride his wheel, for he enjoys the exercise. And it is the marvel of all who have wheeled over the matchless roads of the National capital that he refrains. He does so, however, on the ground of the attention he would attract astride his pneumatic steed, and his natural modesty.

California's Big Olive Crop.

The culture of olives in California has increased so rapidly that the State now has a monopoly of the market of this country. The crop last year netted \$250,000 to the growers, but this year it is estimated the output will yield \$3,000,000. The reason for the expected great increase is that a great number of orchards bear this year for the first time. It takes seven years to bring an orchard to productive bearing. Properly tended the trees continue to produce for centuries.

His Sermon Crossed the River.

On last Sunday, as the Methodist preacher drove near the schoolhouse at Green Valley, Oklahoma, where services are held, he found that a small creek had risen so high that he could not get across. A part of the congregation had assembled on the other shore. The clergyman accordingly preached his sermon to them across the stream.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

A Sermon That Mostly Concerns This Life, Yet Spiritual and Physical Conditions Are Largely Dependent Upon Each Other—A Warning Against Dissipation.

Text: "Till a dart strikes through his liver." Proverbs vii., 23.

Solomon's anatomical and physiological discoveries were so very great that he was nearly 3000 years ahead of the scientists of his day. He, more than 1000 years before Christ, seemed to know about the circulation of the blood, which Harvey discovered 1619 years after Christ, for when Solomon in Ecclesiastes, describing the human body, speaks of the pitcher at the fountain he evidently means the three canals leading from the heart that receive the blood like pitchers. When he speaks in Ecclesiastes of the silver cord of life, he evidently means the spinal marrow, about which in our day Drs. Mayo and Carpenter and Dalton and Flint and Brown-Sequard have experimented. And Solomon recorded in the Bible, thousands of years before scientists discovered it, that in his time the spinal cord relaxed in old age, producing the tremors of hand and head, "or the silver cord be loosed."

In the text he reveals the fact that he had studied that largest gland of the human system, the liver, not by the electric light of the modern dissecting room, but by the dim light of a comparatively dark age, and yet had seen its important functions in the God built castle of the human body, its selecting and secreting power, its curious cells, its elongated branching tubes, a divine workmanship in central and right and left lobe and the hepatic artery through which flow the crimson tides. Oh, this vital organ is like the eye of God in that it never sleeps!

Solomon knew of it and had noticed either in vivisection or post mortem what awful attacks sin and dissipation make upon it, until the fiat of Almighty God bids the body and soul separate, and the one it commends to the grave and the other it sends to judgment. A javelin of retribution, not glancing off or making a slight wound, but piercing it from side to side "till a dart strike through his liver."

Galen and Hippocrates ascribe to the liver the most of the world's moral depression, and the word melancholy means black bile.

I preach to you the gospel of health. In taking a diagnosis of diseases of the soul you must also take a diagnosis of diseases of the body. As if to recognize this, one whole book of the New Testament was written by a physician. Luke was a medical doctor, and he discourses much of the physical conditions, and he tells of the good Samaritan's medication of the wounds by pouring in oil and wine, and recognizes hunger as a hindrance to hearing the gospel, so that the 5000 were fed. He also records the sparse diet of the prodigal away from home and the extinguished eyesight of the beggar by the wayside, and lets us know of the hemorrhage of the wounds of the dying Christ and the miraculous post mortem resuscitation. Any estimate of the spiritual condition that does not include also the physical condition is incomplete.

When the doorkeeper of Congress fell dead from excessive joy because Burgoyne had surrendered at Saratoga, and Philip V., of Spain, dropped dead at the news of his country's defeat in battle, and Cardinal Wolsey faded away as the result of Henry VIII.'s anathema, it was demonstrated that the body and soul are Siamese twins, and when you thrill the one with joy or sorrow you thrill the other. We may as well recognize the tremendous fact that there are two mighty fortresses in the human body, the heart and the liver, the heart the fortress of the graces, the liver the fortress of the furies. You may have the head filled with all intellectualities, and the ear with all musical appreciation, and the mouth with all eloquence, and the hands with all industries, and the heart with all generousities, and yet "a dart strike through the liver."

First, let Christian people avoid the mistake that they are all wrong with God because they suffer from depression of spirits. Many a consecrated man has found his spiritual sky befogged and his hope of heaven blotted out and plunged chin deep in the slough of despond and has said: "My heart is not right with God, and I think I must have made a mistake and instead of being a child of light I am a child of darkness. No one can feel as gloomy as I feel and be a Christian." And he has gone to his master for consolation, and he has collected Flavel's books and Cecil's books and Baxter's books and read and read and read and prayed and prayed and prayed and groaned and groaned and groaned. My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellion of the liver. You need a physician more than you do a clergyman. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile. It not only yellows your eyeballs, and furs your tongue, and makes your head ache, but swoops upon your soul in dejections and forebodings. The devil is after you. He has failed to despoil your character, and he does the next best thing for him; he ruffles your peace of mind. When he says that you are not a forgiven soul, when he says you are not right with God, when he says that you will never get to heaven, he lies. If you are in Christ you are just as sure of heaven as though you were there already. But Satan, finding that he cannot keep you out of the promised land of Canaan, has determined that the spies shall not bring you any of the Eschol grapes beforehand, and that you shall have nothing but prickly pear and crabapple. You are just as much a Christian now under the cloud as you were when you were accustomed to rise in the morning at 5 o'clock to pray and sing "Halleluiah, 'tis done!"

My friend, Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Jones, of Philadelphia, a translated spirit now, wrote a book entitled, "Man, Moral and Physical," in which he shows how different the same things may appear to different people. He says: "After the great battle on the Mincio in 1859, between the French and the Sardinians on the one side and the Austrians on the other, so disastrous to the latter, the defeated army retreated, followed by the victors. A description of the march of each army is given by two correspondents of the London Times, one of whom traveled with the successful host, the other with the defeated. The difference in views and statements of the same place, scenes and events is remarkable. The former are said to be marching through a beautiful and luxuriant country during the day and at night encamping where they are supplied with an abundance of the best provisions and all sorts of rural dainties. There is nothing of war about the proceeding except its stimulus and excitement. On the side of the poor Austrians it is just the reverse. In his letter of the same date, describing the same places and a march over the same road, the writer can scarcely find words to set forth the suffering, impatience and disgust existing around him. What was pleasant to the former was intolerable to the latter. What made all this

difference? asks the author. 'One condition only. The French are victorious, the Austrians have been defeated.'

So, my dear brother, the road you are traveling is the same you have been traveling a long while, but the difference in your physical conditions makes it look different, and therefore the two reports you have given of yourself are as widely different as the reports in the London Times from the two correspondents. Edward Payson, sometimes so far up on the mount that it seemed as if the centripetal force of earth could no longer hold him, sometimes through a physical disorder was so far down that it seemed as if the nether world would clutch him. Poor William Cowper was a most excellent Christian and will be loved in the Christian church as long as it sings his hymns beginning, "There is a fountain filled with blood," "Oh, for a closer walk with God," "What various hindrances we meet" and "God moves in mysterious way." Yet was he so overcome of melancholy or black bile that it was only through the mistake of the cab driver who took him to a wrong place, instead of the river bank, that he did not commit suicide.

Another practical use of this subject is for the young. The theory is abroad that they must first sow their wild oats and afterward Michigan wheat. Let me break the delusion. Wild oats are generally sown in the liver, and they can never be pulled up. They so preoccupy that organ that there is no room for the implantation of a righteous crop. You see aged men about us at eighty erect, agile, splendid, grand old men. How much wild oats did they sow between eighteen years and thirty? None, absolutely none. God does not very often honor with old age those who have in early life sacrificed swine on the altar of the bodily temple. Remember, O young man, that while in after life and after years of dissipation you may perhaps have your heart changed, religion does not change the liver. Trembling and staggering along these streets to-day are men, all bent and decayed and prematurely old for the reason that they are paying for lines they put upon their physical estate before they were thirty. By early dissipation they put on their body a first mortgage and a second mortgage and a third mortgage to the devil, and these mortgages are now being foreclosed, and all that remains of their earthly estate the undertaker will soon put out of sight. Many years ago, in fulfillment of my text, a dart struck through their liver, and it is there yet. God forgives, but outraged physical law never, never, never. Solomon in my text knew what he was talking about, and he rises up on his throne of worldly splendor to shriek out a warning to all the centuries.

Oh, my young brother, do not make the mistake that thousands are making in opening the battle against sin too late, for this world too late, and for the world to come too late! What brings that express train from St. Louis into Jersey City three hours late? They lost fifteen minutes early on the route, and that affected them all the way, and they had to be switched off here and switched off there and detained here and detained there, and the man who loses time and strength in the earlier part of the journey of life will suffer for it all the way through, the first twenty years of life damaging the following fifty years.

Some years ago a scientific lecturer went through the country exhibiting on great canvas different parts of the human body when healthy and the same parts when diseased. And what the world wants now is some eloquent scientist to go through the country, showing to our young people on blazing canvas the drunkard's liver, the idler's liver, the libertine's liver, the gambler's liver. Perhaps the spectacle might stop some young man before he comes to the catastrophe and the dart strikes through his liver.

My hearer, this is the first sermon you have heard on the gospel of health, and it may be the last you will ever hear on that subject, and I charge you in the name of God and Christ and usefulness and eternal destiny take better care of your health. When some of you die, if your friends put on your tombstone a truthful epitaph, it will read, "Here lies the victim of late suppers," or it will be, "Behold what lobster salad at midnight will do for a man," or it will be, "Ten cigars a day closed my earthly existence," or it will be, "Thought I could do at seventy what I did at twenty, and I am here," or it will be, "Here is the consequence of sitting a half day with wet feet," or it will be, "This is where I have stacked my harvest of wild oats," or instead of words the stone cutter will chisel for an epitaph on the tombstone two figures—namely, a dart and a liver.

There is a kind of sickness that is beautiful when it comes from overwork for God, or one's country, or one's own family. I have seen wounds that were glorious. I have seen an empty sleeve that was more beautiful than the most muscular forearm. I have seen a green shade over the eye, shot out in battle, that was more beautiful than any two eyes that had passed without injury. I have seen an old missionary, worn out with the malaria of African jungles, who looked to me more radiant than a rubicund gymnast. I have seen a mother, after six weeks' watching over a family of children down with scarlet fever, with a glory around her pale and wan face that surpassed the angelic. It all depends on how you got your sickness and in what battle your wounds.

If we must get sick and worn out, let it be in God's service and in the effort to make the world good. Not in the service of sin. No, no! One of the most pathetic scenes that I ever witness, and I often see it, is that of men or women converted in the fifties or sixties or seventies wanting to be useful, but they so served the world and Satan in the earlier part of their life that they have no physical energy left for the service of God. They sacrificed nerves, muscles, lungs, heart and liver on the wrong altar. They fought on the wrong side, and now, when their sword is all hacked up and their ammunition all gone, they enlist for Emmanuel. When the high mettle cavalry horse, which that man spurred into many a cavalry charge with champing bit and flaming eye and neck clothed with thunder, is worn out and spavined and ring boned and springhalt, he rides up to the great Captain of our salvation on the white horse and offers his services. When such persons might have been, through the good habits of a lifetime, crashing their battle-axe through the helmeted iniquities, they are spending their days and nights in discussing the best way of curing their indigestion, and quieting their jangling nerves, and rousing their laggard appetite, and trying to extract the dart from their outraged liver. Better converted late than never. Oh, yes, for they will get to heaven. But they will go afoot when they might have wheeled up the steep hills of the sky in Elijah's chariot. There is an old hymn that we used to sing in the country meeting house when I was a boy, and I remember how the old folks' voices trembled with emotion while they sang it. I have forgotten all but two lines, but those lines are the peroration of my sermon:

'Twill save us from a thousand snares To mind religion young.

The flour mills of Seattle, Wash., are said to be running night and day because of the great demand for breadstuffs from China and Japan.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 23.

Lesson Text: "The Conference of Jerusalem," Acts xv., 1-6, 22-29—Golden Text: Acts xv., 11—Commentary on the Lesson of the Day by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved." While Paul and Barnabas abode at Antioch with the disciples after their return from their first missionary tour, doubtless giving themselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word (vi., 4) certain men came down from Judea and taught as above. The teaching of Scripture on all points that we need to know is clear and simple, but the perversions of the devil ever since his first work in Eden are fearful. 2. "Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and dispute with them." The story of Abraham and the giving of the rite of circumcision is so plain that we wonder how anyone could fail to see that Abraham was a righteous man before he received the rite of circumcision. Compare Gen. xv., 6, and xvii., 10, and then see how clear are Paul's words in Rom. iv., 11, concerning circumcision, "A seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had, yet being uncircumcised."

3. "Declaring the conversion of the gentiles, they caused great joy unto all the brethren." This was as they journeyed to Jerusalem, for so did these Judaean teachers stir the people that it was thought best to send to the apostles and elders at Jerusalem concerning it. The enemy had not bargained for this quickening of the brethren along the road as they heard of the wondrous work of God among the gentiles. 4. "They declared all things that God had done with them." This was before the apostles and elders at Jerusalem. It was certainly more important to hear first what God had done by His word and Spirit through His servants than to hear of the disputings of these teachers at Antioch who were troubling the people about circumcision.

5. "Needful to circumcise them and to command them to keep the law of Moses." This was the teaching of some of the Pharisees who believed. There are many of them to-day who teach that something besides receiving Christ is necessary to salvation. Baptism, joining the church, taking the communion, doing good, praying, mortifying the flesh and such like are by some held to be essential to one's salvation. Such never can tell whether they are saved or not, for they cannot tell when they have done their part, as they say.

6. "And the apostles and elders came together for to consider of this matter." Peter was the first speaker (verses 7 to 11) of any account, and they stopped disputing to listen to his testimony. He spoke of what they knew and of what he had actually seen of the grace of God. Then followed Barnabas and Paul with their record of the miracles and wonders which God had wrought by them among the gentiles, after which James very clearly decided in favor of salvation without the necessity of circumcision.

22. The council then decided to send back to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas two others, chief among the brethren, Judas Barsabas and Silas, who might by their testimony confirm to the brethren at Antioch the decisions of the council, and thus tend more fully to comfort and establish them.

23. "Greater unto the brethren which are of the gentiles." To hear Jews greeting uncircumcised gentiles as brethren simply because they had received Christ was a great advance in grace over chapters x., 28; xi., 2, 3. Even I have heard a minister of the gospel very decidedly object to being called brother or to speaking of other believers as brethren, although our Lord Himself said, "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren" (Math. xxiii., 8). What does all some ministers?

24. "Certain which went out from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls." All who would put anything between the penitent sinner and the Saviour are troubles and perverters. As helpless and hopeless as the impotent man at Bethesda, as the palsied man let through the roof, as the poor leper, or as Lazarus corrupting in the tomb, is the condition of every sinner. But Christ comes to the sinner and gives Himself with all that He is and as many as receive Him become the children of God (John i., 12).

25, 26. "Men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." Some men can teach and argue and dispute, but not so many are ready to endure hardness or lay down their lives for Christ. The teaching of those who suffer with Him is apt to be of more weight than that of mere talkers.

27. "We have sent, therefore, Judas and Silas, who shall also tell you the same things by mouth." They would therefore have the letter from the apostles, the spoken words of Judas and Silas and the lives of Paul and Barnabas all to comfort and establish them. God does not trouble His people, but ever seeks to comfort them. He is the Father of mercies and God of all comfort, and comforts as only a mother can (II Cor. i., 3; Isa. lxvii., 13). If He brings us into trial, it is that He may more fully reveal Himself to us as our comforter, that we may know Him better.

28. "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things." The Holy Spirit is the great teacher and comforter and director of all the affairs in the church, and it is for us to be so fully under His control that all the work and all the words shall be, "The Holy Ghost and us," our part being simply that of vessels or instruments in which He can accomplish that which He desires, for He knoweth the will of God. I am sure that it is the greatest thing on earth to be a person under the complete and constant control of the Holy Spirit of God for the service and glory of God.

29. Not one thing but the reception of Christ is essential to salvation. It is wholly "through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ" (verse 11), apart from any works of ours (Eph. ii., 8; Rom. iv., 5; Titus iii., 5). But being saved freely by His grace, it is, then, not a matter of circumcision or of uncircumcision, but of a new creature filled with faith which worketh by love (Gal. v., 6; vi., 15), the love which constrains us to let alone whatever would grieve the Spirit or in any way hinder our fellowship with the Father and the Son. Being fully justified by faith in Christ (Acts xiii., 38, 39; Rom. v., 1), it is no longer, nor ever again, a question of salvation, but wholly one of fellowship and service as saved people, an easy yoke full of comfort if we are only willing to walk with Him. The believers at Antioch were comforted, Judas returned to Jerusalem, but Silas continued at Antioch with Paul and Barnabas, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord (verses 34, 35).—Lesson Helper.

The Violet Chosen as a State Flower. The school children of Rhode Island, who have been casting ballots for a State flower for several days, favored the violet by a vote of 10,013 out of the total number of 42,209 votes cast.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Balking has become quite common this season.

Stenzel has been batting hard and timely since going to Baltimore.

Ten strike-outs, by Klobedanz, of Boston, is the League record so far this season.

New York seems to have two very clever left-hand pitchers in Doheny and Seymour Jones, of Brooklyn, either as a bunter or hitter, ranks with the best in the League.

George Mahoney, of the Georgetown University, has signed with the Boston club.

Old Inability-to-Hit is spreading himself through several diamond camps this spring.

Long, of Boston, has had more wild throws charged against him than in any previous year.

Chicago has a fast team this year. They are all speedy on the bases, terrific hitters and good throwers.

Bierbauer, second baseman of the St. Louis club, being dissatisfied, deserted his team and left for his home.

If Quinn is a "has been" they can't notice it in Baltimore. He is playing a third base that is the talk of the profession.

Pitcher Newman, of the Tennessee University club, struck out twenty-one men in a game with the Grant University.

Louisvilleans are enthused over Outfielder Pickering, and believe that he will lead his team in batting and base running.

The New Yorks have outbatted all the teams with which they have come in contact, but have fallen below them in fielding.

Atlanta has a one-armed pitcher of the name of Quillian. He shut Columbus out the other day, and only four hits were made off him.

Lajoie, of Philadelphia, and Sockalexis, of Cleveland, are the batting sensations of the year. No pitcher has proved too much for either, as yet.

Lyons alternates at first and third base for Pittsburgh, but at either or both positions he not only fields well, but seems not to have forgotten how to hit.

Captain Anson, of Chicago, has a notion that ball players would do better work if paid by piece work; that is, salaries regulated by team standing in the race.

Cincinnati's are talking of a testimonial to McPhee, who has been on that team for fifteen years. McPhee is a hard-working, honest player, and he deserves recognition.

The New York Herald is responsible for the following: "The Baltimore players are working hard to win the fourth consecutive pennant, because they have the tip that should such an end be attained Hanlon and Vonderhorst at the end of the season will trade many of the star players and sell their release, and in either case they would profit by the change."

H. R. Vonderhorst, of Baltimore, speaker of the Rusie case, said that Rusie had been fined in violation of the League contract, and the magnates felt he would win his case in court. He stated that the League was not afraid of Corcoran or other players, because they had no real grievances. It is estimated that the Rusie case cost the other eleven clubs from \$5000 to \$10,000.

Left-handed pitchers, as a usual thing, are slow and awkward in their fielding positions. The fact that they are left-handed compels them to make an extra turn in getting into position for a throw to first base. But there are few right-handed pitchers that can field the position as fast as Breitenstein. His reputation for stopping bunting, by reason of his clever work in handling slow ones, is widespread.

CYCLING NOTES.

Too much care cannot be taken of a good bicycle.

There are 10,000 bicyclists in Toronto, Canada.

It is reported that Thomas A. Edison has turned his attention to the bicycle.

For bicycle paths in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, \$40,000 has been appropriated.

All bicycles used in St. Louis are now subject to a tax of \$1 a year, payable in advance.

A project is being considered in Philadelphia to provide asphalt strips for the use of bicyclists.

The Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association decided to carry bicycles as baggage between States.

The Rio News, of Brazil, reports that "the sale of bicycles has become noteworthy," the business having been large even when everything else was blocked.

Bicycle reform is gradually spreading. This is especially true of the agitation having in view the passage of bills compelling the railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

Manufacturers are behind with their orders in many cases, and are debating the problem of the 1898 model. Once more the chainless wheel is receiving its full share of attention.

Noiseless bicycle chains are made by covering the links with rawhide, which is fastened to each link by wrapping around it and lapping the ends under a small bolt to hold them fast.

There is an agitation in Nebraska to put bicycle thieves on an equal footing with horse thieves in regard to severity of punishment. This will make the offense very near a capital one.

Physicians declare that by excessive bicycle riding the nervous system may be exhausted without the knowledge of the rider; and that when attacked by disease the bicyclist may find himself without reserve force to resist it.

The chainless bicycle, which was expected to out a big figure on the market this season and in a measure revolutionize riding, has not yet materialized. A few chainless wheels have been put out, but the demand for them must be small, as only an occasional rider is found using them.

A bicycle dealer in Hackensack, N. J., has placed in his shop a kitchen range boiler, which is kept full of air under pressure, and connected with a hose running to the outside of the building. Bicyclists, by connecting the valves on their wheels with the hose and turning a stop cock, may quickly inflate their tires without pumping.

The authorities in New York City are beginning to talk seriously about what they are to do with the cyclists. They are fairly overrunning the streets of the metropolis, and the lack of proper facilities for getting to the good suburban roads in Westchester, on Long Island, and in New Jersey, is causing the wheelmen to howl with indignation.

New Place for General Lee.

The University of Virginia proposes to elect a President of that institution. The name of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee is mentioned in this connection. The university, since its foundation by Jefferson, has been controlled entirely by a Board of Visitors. Now it is proposed to change the order of things and elect an executive head.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Deer Hold Up Trains.

Again complaints are coming from Long Island of the trouble the deer are making there. They are a great nuisance to peaceable citizens who want to go quietly about their business and who don't care much about fresh venison in the close season.

Such people don't mind the deer roaming about through the woods in countless herds, but they do object to the railroad trains being held up by the deer.

A late train running from Long Island City to Patchogue ran into a herd of the deer at Oakdale. The locomotive had a good deal of difficulty in getting by, and it was not until two of the deer were killed and a number were injured.

The deer resented this action. One of them, it is said, jumped on the coal tender and had a row with the fireman. The fireman bravely attacked the ferocious beast with a poker, but the deer jumped off before any damage was done.

The trainmen say that every night they have to look out for the deer, who come to the tracks to eat the grass growing between the ties.

Long Island is quite an important place, and it seems a great shame that it should be so overrun with deer. The bears and catamounts are disappearing. The wolves, too, are getting scarce. Only the deer and the foxes abound in such numbers as to cause trouble to the residents.

It is said that some action will be taken shortly towards keeping the deer out of Long Island City. They frighten children and eat garden truck, and the people are determined that they shall go.

Assaulted a Little Girl.

Effie Wright, ten years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walstine Wright, who reside on a farm near Depauville, a village of three hundred inhabitants, is dying from the effects of an assault committed by Oliver Reed.

Reed is twenty-two years old and comes from Michigan. He is a cousin of Mrs. Wright, and had been visiting the family for several days. About five o'clock Thursday afternoon, while Mr. and Mrs. Reed were milking in the barn, Reed assaulted the little girl, who was alone in the house with him, and then fled. The child crawled to the barn and told her parents of what had occurred.

All day searching parties have been scouring the country around Depauville for Reed, who is thought to be on his way to Canada. Depauville is in a state of wild excitement, and if Reed is caught there is a strong probability that he will be lynched.

Liquor Tax Receipts.

The total liquor tax receipts under the Raines law for the first ten days of the present year, which commenced on May 1, so far as the same have been reported to the State Excise Department, are \$9,153,648. State Excise Commissioner Lyman said that the total receipts would probably aggregate \$11,000,000, or about the same as last year, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of places which took out liquor tax certificates last year were forced to go out of business this year, being unable to continue at a profit.

The State's one-third share of the moneys so far collected amounts to \$3,051,216. The Legislature in making up the tax rate this year estimated the State's revenue from this source at \$3,250,000. It is likely that it will be \$500,000 more than was estimated.

Paralyzed by Lightning.

During a thunder storm the house of John W. Free, on Wilsey street, Tarrytown, was struck by lightning. Mr. Free and his family were at home. Mr. Free was knocked down and paralyzed for some time. His family was severely shocked. The house next to Mr. Free was also struck. But slight damage was done.

Fifty Bills Vetted By Mayors.

Fifty bills have been vetted by Mayors, and under the Constitution they are dead, the Governor's disapproval not being necessary. Of these bills twenty-four were vetted by Mayor Strong, nine by Mayor Wurster, two by the Mayor of Utica, three by the Mayor of Buffalo, three Rochester, one Middletown, one Rome, one Yonkers, one Newburg, one Johnstown and two Little Falls.

To Inspect Land for Sale.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, State Engineer Adams and Commissioner Babcock, the Forest Preserve Board, together with the forest expert of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, Colonel Fox, left Albany to inspect some 250,000 acres of lands which have been offered to the State for sale in the vicinity of the Black River watersheds.

To Regain Forest Lands.

Governor Black affixed his signature to Senator Malby's bill authorizing upon the application of any one aggrieved thereby to set aside any cancellation of tax sales made by him or by any of his predecessors in office when such cancellation was made upon an application which the Controller or any of his predecessors in office had no jurisdiction or legal right to entertain at the time of such cancellation.

Under this bill the Controller expects to regain for the State some 200,000 or 300,000 acres of forest land.

All Around the State.

Olean musicians have organized a choral union.

A steamer to run between Van Buren Point and Dunkirk is talked of.

Dunkirk's driving park is being plowed up. It will be used for farming land.

Elmira plumbers' strike for ten hours' pay for a nine-hour day failed. The men were out a week.

Middleport milkmen have inaugurated a price war. Milk now sells in that village for two cents a quart.

The plan of rebuilding the burned salt baths and sanitarium at Warsaw has, it is reported, fallen through for the present.

Fruit growers in many sections of Western New York are placing bees in their orchards, claiming that they benefit the fruit.

Survivors of the Twenty-eighth Regiment will this year hold their annual reunion at Sour Spring Grove, Grand Island. The date is August 26.

About forty of the 100 inmates of the Chemung County House are old and helpless women. This is double the number prior to 1895.

A number of Seneca Lake grape growers, having become discouraged over the low prices paid for their produce, are tearing up their vines.

Eight Dunkirk young women have just been graduated from an institution in that city which makes the training of domestic help a specialty.

The Jamestown street railway system will, it is reported, be extended from Celoron to Chautauqua to connect with the projected Westfield-Chautauqua line.

Benjamin Hinman, a well-to-do farmer of Hinsdale, committed suicide at his home in that village. He shot himself through the temple. He was a brother of M. F. Hinman, president of the Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

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UNITED BRETHREN CONVENTION.

The church convention held in the U. B. church at this place Wednesday and Thursday of last week was a memorable gathering. We have never been in a convention where there seemed such a deep spiritual feeling, and as a result there ought to be advancement along the line of effective Christian work in every church represented. The delegates from a distance expressed themselves as well pleased with their brief sojourn here, and we hope they may return ere long for another such season of refreshing.

Following is a list of the accredited delegates who were present:

Tyrone—Rev. J. H. Pershing, Rev. J. L. Leichter, Miss Katie Bleakney, Miss Minnie Myers.

Altoona—Rev. A. L. Funk, Rev. S. S. Hough, Bellefonte—Rev. C. C. Miller.

Wallace Run—Rev. J. F. Kelley, E. Hancock.

East Freedom—Rev. George Noden.

East Salem—Rev. E. J. Blackburn.

Shade Gap—Rev. A. C. Ford, M. A. Felmlee, J. E. McCartney.

Three Springs—Rev. R. L. Erhard, Mount Union—Rev. T. M. Briggs.

Cassville—Rev. R. V. Bissong, Orbisonia—Rev. Charles Myers, Rev. B. F. Noon, Miss Rebecca Rinker, Miss Idessa Rinker, W. H. H. Carrigan, George S. Baker.

Birmingham—E. D. Sowers, James H. Himes.

Bethlehem—Miss Harriet Eyer, Miss Ellie B. Eyer.

Huntingdon—Miss Mable Fleck, Mrs. Decker.

Port Matilda—Mrs. Moore, Miss Lulu O. Melcher.

Philipsburg—J. C. Cowder.

Latta Grove—Mrs. William Smith.

Hill Valley—E. H. Hammon.

Mapleton—Rev. R. S. Woodward, Mrs. R. E. Rex, Mrs. Annie Slates, Mrs. R. C. Fields, Mrs. Sadie Cowher, M. L. Rex, Jesse Corbin Elmer E. Bell.

Following is the secretary's report of the proceedings:

The U. B. church convention of the Altoona district, Allegheny conference, convened in the U. B. church in this place Wednesday, May 12, at 2 P. M.

After devotional services, conducted by Rev. C. W. Myers, of Orbisonia, J. H. Pershing, Presiding Elder, took the chair.

Rev. J. L. Leichter, of Tyrone, was elected secretary, Rev. E. J. Blackburn, of East Salem, assistant secretary and Rev. R. S. Woodward, of Mapleton, treasurer.

The first four pews were constituted the bar of the convention. The hours for meeting were fixed at 9 A. M., 2 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., to adjourn on motion.

Mr. B. F. Slates, of Mapleton, then made the address of welcome, which was broad, open-hearted and very cordial.

The chairman responded in a happy manner, followed by a number of the members of the convention.

The subject, "A Paid Ministry and a Free Gospel," was then opened by Rev. B. F. Noon, of Orbisonia. He referred with pleasure to the fact that there has been a gratifying gain along the line of ministerial support. Remarks were made upon the subject by Revs. J. L. Leichter, R. L. Erhard, J. H. Pershing and E. J. Blackburn.

The subject, "Catechization and Revivals," was opened by G. S. Baker. Brother Baker said: "We receive our knowledge by asking questions and receiving answers." He enthusiastically sanctioned revivals. Remarks were made by T. M. Briggs, R. L. Erhard and J. L. Leichter.

Subject, "How to Reach the Masses." The first item, What attraction should the church offer? was opened by W. H. H. Garrigan. T. M. Briggs, C. W. Myers, R. L. Erhard and C. C. Miller made remarks upon the subject. Rev. R. L. Erhard then conducted the Query box.

Adjourned with doxology and benediction by Rev. A. L. Funk, of Altoona.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. T. M. Briggs, of Mount Union.

Visiting ministers were invited to seats within the bar.

Subject, "The Holy Ghost in the Administration of Redemption" was opened by Rev. C. C. Miller, of Bellefonte. He said: "The Holy Ghost is Christ's administrator in the great work of redemption." Remarks were made by Revs. A. L. Funk, J. L. Leichter and J. H. Pershing.

Subject, God's Sovereignty and Man's Free Agency," was opened by Rev. George Noden, of East Freedom. He said: "God as sovereign wills that all be saved. Man's salvation is conditioned upon faith in Jesus Christ."

Subject, "The Preaching that Draws," was opened by Rev. J. L. Leichter, of Tyrone. Some of the points emphasized were, preach Christ plainly, practically, spiritually.

Rev. A. L. Funk, of Altoona, opened the subject, "The Higher Criticism and man's personal responsibility to a personal God." The speaker distinguished between helpful and harmful criticism. He said: "Scripture and true science must agree. If a man is earnestly seeking after truth the Holy Spirit will, beyond a doubt, lead him to the discovery of truth." Rev. R. L. Erhard then conducted the Question box.

Adjourned with doxology and benediction by Rev. B. F. Noon.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. R. P. Hyssong. Minutes of previous sessions were read and adopted.

Rev. C. C. Miller, Elias Hancock and Miss Mabel Fleck were appointed a committee on resolutions. The convention then heard reports from the delegates present representing the Sunday schools of their respective charges. These reports showed commendable progress in the Sunday school work of the district. The Sunday school work was then discussed.

"Organization"—Methods and Importance, was opened by Rev. R. S. Woodward, of Mapleton. The importance of thorough organization was insisted upon. Remarks were made by a number of the members of the convention.

"Superintendent"—Qualifications and Duties—was opened by J. C. Cowder, of Philipsburg. Some points emphasized were, "He should be a man, a Christian, able to govern, prompt in performing his duties." The subject was further discussed by lay members of the convention.

Rev. A. L. Funk, of Altoona, opened the subject, "Christ, Christmas and Santa Claus." He said: "I would eliminate the foolish from our Christmas entertainments and exalt Christ." Remarks were made by members of the convention. The Question box was conducted by Rev. George Noden, of East Freedom.

Adjourned with benediction by Rev. H. Treverton, of the Mapleton M. E. church.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional services were conducted by W. H. H. Carrigan, of Orbisonia.

Rev. D. H. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church of Mapleton, was introduced to the convention.

The subject, "Natural and Acquired Ability," was opened by Rev. E. J. Blackburn, of East Salem. The fact that the best natural ability may be greatly augmented by acquisition was emphasized. G. S. Baker, of Orbisonia, made remarks upon the subject.

Rev. R. L. Erhard, of Three Springs, spoke on the subject, "Fourth of July Picnics, Patriotism and Christianity." He said: "Patriotic demonstrations should be headed by Christians." Addresses upon the subject were made by Rev. D. H. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church of Mapleton, and Rev. J. H. Pershing.

Rev. R. L. Erhard delivered a 15-minute address to the children.

Subject, "Teaching in the Sunday School." The first item, Preparation for Teaching, was opened by Rev. J. L. Leichter, of Tyrone. The second item, Methods of Teaching, was opened by Rev. J. F. Kelly, of Wallace Run. He said: "First secure attention then stimulate inquiry. The third item, The Teacher's Aim, was opened by G. S. Baker. He said: "Aim Heavenward." These were followed by short addresses by a number of the members of the convention. The Question box was conducted by Miss Mabel Fleck, of Huntingdon.

Adjourned with the doxology and benediction by Rev. J. F. Kelly.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

Rev. E. J. Blackburn conducted a 15-minute Eudeavor prayer meeting. Reports were then heard from delegates from the various Endeavor and Y. P. C.

U. societies. These reports showed that our people are pushing this important work with energy.

The Y. P. C. U. work was then discussed. Subject, "The Leading Duty of the Pledge," was opened by Rev. C. C. Miller, of Bellefonte. Stimulation to Godliness was the thought especially dwelt upon.

The subject, "The Monthly Consecration Service," was opened by Rev. S. S. Hough, of Altoona. The speaker said: "The richest thing on earth is that we may be wholly God's. The men who are moving the world for God are the men who are fully consecrated to God." Remarks were made by members of the convention. This was followed by a testimony service. More than thirty took part in this service, testifying to the helpfulness of the convention.

The committee on resolutions made its report as follows, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we consecrate ourselves to God and His service thoroughly and thoughtfully as required by the law of God.

Resolved, That we are glad for the presence of so many lay delegates and the interest which they have taken in making this convention a success.

Resolved, That we have been edified by the suggestions thrown out by this body, and that we may do our work better by being enlightened at the convention.

Resolved, That we express our kindly feelings towards Rev. J. H. Pershing, P. E., for the interest he has taken in presiding over this convention.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the royal entertainment accorded the convention by the pastor, R. S. Woodward, and committee on entertainment and the good people of Mapleton and the Choir for their excellent singing, and the committee for the beautiful way they decorated the church for this occasion by a rising vote.

The Question box was conducted by Miss Minnie Myers, of Tyrone.

The minutes were read and adopted.

The convention bowed in a short service of consecration. "God be with you till we meet again" was then sung and Rev. B. F. Noon, of Orbisonia, pronounced the benediction.

SECRETARY.

TROUGH CREEK.

Abner Greenland wants a wheel that is not so much for running into the water the next time he tries one of the tricky creatures.

A number of our farmers who last spring planted their potatoes are taking a different plan to get them out of the way by feeding them to their stock.

While it is not the fault of Trough Creekers any more than any other portion of the United States, Congress is still in session, the tariff question remaining unsettled to the great injury of the whole country.

Notwithstanding the very large crop of apples in our valley last year, the fruit trees of all kinds were covered with blossoms this spring. We had a slight frost on Monday morning but not heavy enough to damage the fruit to any extent.

Amon Bumgardner, who was discharged from the army during the late war on account of disability, and who has not averaged more than half a man since that time and who receives from the government for which he lost his health the small sum of \$6 per month, has been in extremely poor health for some time past.

While driving into Mapleton last week I was agreeably surprised at seeing the excellent piece of road from the Campbell bridge to opposite where the old Brethren church stood. Not knowing or caring who bossed the job I concluded that Huntingdon county had at least one man who had sense enough to know how a road ought to be made. I hope our supervisors will take a square look at it and view it from an intelligent standpoint and give us some of the same kind in the township.

THREE SPRINGS.

Irvin Cromwell and wife, of Springfield township, were in town last Saturday.

Thomas Heath, of Robertsedale, visited friends in this place Saturday and Sunday.

John M. Drake, esq., of Clay township, was among the recent visitors in this place.

Dr. J. C. Stever, of this place, made a business trip to the county capital the past week.

James Quarry and wife, of Hare's valley, were the guests of David H. Heck and family last Sunday.

Rev. C. T. Dunning, of Huntingdon, will deliver the Memorial address at this place on Memorial Day.

Several persons from Clay township and Saltillo attended the Dunkard Love-feast, in Love valley, Friday and Saturday.

Allen Cutshall, representative of Lodge No. 790, I. O. O. F., of this place, left for Williamsport on Monday where the Grand Lodge is in session this week.

Rev. J. C. Young, pastor of the M. E. church, will preach the Memorial sermon for Charles Albright Post, No. 483, G. A. R., on the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to the public. Come!

WM. REED & SONS, Huntingdon, Pa.

This is the day of extravagant advertising. Statements are made, apparently without sense of honor. The great desire seems to be to sell. While trying in every way to keep pace with honest progress, we endeavor to make every statement reliable and trustworthy. For almost twenty years we have conducted our business along honorable business methods and feel that we have the confidence of this community. When you see anything in our advertisements you will find qualities and prices just as stated.

Lace Curtains—

Still in great favor. More of those excellent 39 and 50-cent values. You'd be surprised to know what we have to pay for these. All the better prices are here yet. 65c, 76c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, up to \$10.00.

Chiffon Rufflings and Ruces—

Are in great favor just now. We have all the popular things and just the right prices. More of those

Ladies' 50-cent Waists—

Dozens and dozens of them to meet the popular demand. Our line of waists elicit much approval and deserved we think it. We never had such handsome styles. Be sure to see them. Collars to go with them, 10c, up. Belts, 10c., and better, an immense line. All the popular things in neckwear. Strings, stocks, shields, bows. The prices are right. It will soon be time for

If you can't come we'll serve you just as well by mail.

Fans and Parasols—

Will tell more of them later, but just remember that we have big lines of both. Just think of a white Japanese silk parasol, with handsome natural stick, at \$1.00. Lots more just as cheap. Some of the things

We Always Have—

Lancaster Gingham, 5c. Percales, fast colors, 8c. Calicos, 5 and 6c. Brown and bleached muslins at 5c.; both are heavy and smooth. Lawns, 5c, 8c and 10c. All wool Novelties and Serges, 25c.

Carpet Department—

Is a big addition to the store. Have you visited it yet? There are some splendid values worth your looking up.

Throwing It Away.

It's the same thing—if you pay too much money for the goods you buy—of course the money is thrown away. It's a quick and easy way to empty your purse, but is it business? Isn't it a better plan to save a little here and there on your purchases, leaving a reserve fund in your purse?

A strong feature of our business—and we insist upon its being carried out to the letter—is that every item leaving our store must be of the right quality, and at the lowest possible price.

Mid-May Attractions.

Every style right—every value of the best. Men's Linen Collars (the newest styles) each \$2.25. Men's Link Cuffs, per pair, 25 cents. String ties, the newest colorings, wash goods, each 5 cents. White Lawn Band Bows, 5 cents. Cuff Holders, pair, 10 cents. Suspenders, 25 cents; fine quality, an exceeding good value, pair, 50c. Best Muslin Dress Shirts, fine linen bosom, all points strengthened, each, 75c. Unlaundered White Shirts, special value, patent stay, each 50c. The newest Negligee Shirts, worn with white collars, pretty patterns, each, \$1.00 to \$2.50. Men's Negligee Shirts at 50c and up. Men's Night Shirts, each, 50c. Men's Balbriggan Underwear, extra value, per garment, 25c. Men's Black Cotton Hose, double heel, two for 25 cents. It's Clothing Economy—to buy your clothing from us. Every suit in our store, every price, bears us out in this assertion. Suits that are becoming—of fashionable materials—of proper styles—the absolutely "worth-your-money" kind—they're at our store. Men's Suits at \$5.00 and up. Boys Suits at 75 cents and up.

Don't Take it

If it doesn't please you. We agree to make you a perfect suit—to your measure—the work of experts. It will please, for it's the M. Born & Co., Chicago, tailoring. That's why we can make you such an offer—suits of this make—always please.

Cor. 6th and W'nington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Many Hats of Many Kinds,

For Men of Many Minds and tastes, will be found in our superior stock of headwear. Straw Hats of all styles and shapes, at all prices,

From 10 Cents to \$2.00.

Straw Tam O'Shanter, for children, 50 cents. We also have a very large assortment of the latest styles and shapes in Stiff and Straw Hats at very low prices.

HUGO MAYER'S Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas: they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Will T. Decker, of Henderson township, spent Monday with friends in Mapleton.

—Harry L. Robely and family, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton, of Harrisburg, spent a short time last week with her father in this place.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood, of this place, is spending a week with friends and relatives in Trough Creek valley.

—S. B. Neice and family, of this place, spent Sunday with the family of W. T. Decker, of Henderson township.

—The annual reunion of the Veteran Association of Fulton county will be held at Needmore, on Friday, the 13th day of August.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Yocum and Master Lloyd White, all of Altoona, spent Monday with the family of W. T. Boring, of Union township.

—What has become of the blue bird? We miss his familiar note from the chorus of sweet singers that used to greet our ears in this latitude.

—Newton Hamilton borough will vote June 1st on the question of increasing the indebtedness of the school district to the amount of \$1900 for the purpose of building a new school house.

—The mill operated by Rosencrans & Chandler, near Garman's Mills, Clearfield county, was totally destroyed by fire at noon Monday of last week, incurring a loss of from \$5000 to \$6000.

—Misses Alice and Nora Boring, of Middletown, Conn., accompanied by E. J. Beames, of Boston, Mass., arrived on the morning of the 16th for a few weeks' sojourn at the residence of their brother, W. T. Boring, of Union township.

—J. M. Howe, of Patton, Cambria county, is the possessor of a queer freak of nature in the way of a canary bird. It was born with but one wing and one foot. It is over three weeks old and it is as lively as the rest of its nest mates.

—Drs. Campbell and Simpson last Thursday removed a malignant cancer from the left breast of Mrs. Tate, of Mill Creek. Mrs. Tate is 77 years of age but she stood the operation heroically and is getting along as well as could be expected.

—The office of the Saltillo telephone company in this place is doing a very good business. The drummers are among the best patrons of the line as they are able to transact business with their customers in the neighboring country towns at a very small expense.

—There are 105 cases set down for trial at a special court which will convene at Hollidaysburg for Blair county on Monday, June 7. Judge Bell will call on a judge from some other county to assist him, and two courts will be in operation in order to clear the calendar.

—It is thought that the Altoona and Beech Creek railroad will be completed to the Altoona terminal inside of three months, work on which is now being pushed steadily forward. The passenger station will be located at Eleventh street and the freight station at Ninth street.

—R. M. Blatt, a well known resident of Oneida township, informs us, says the *Local News*, that the army worm is playing havoc in his clover, one field having been stripped clean to the ground. Reports from other sections of the county also indicate considerable ravages in this line.

—On Monday of last week Robert B. Hutchison, merchant of Juniata, was sentenced in Hollidaysburg court to pay \$50 fine and go to jail for six months for solicitation to commit arson. Hutchison hired two men to burn the store of Pheasant & Wagner, his rivals in business. He will appeal.

—Ex-County Commissioner Garner went to State College on Monday and submitted himself to Prof. Osman who made an X-ray examination with a view of locating the bullet which lodged in Mr. Garner's back a number of years ago by the accidental discharge of his gun. Although a thorough examination was made with powerful appliances, the professor failed to locate the ball.—*Globe*.

—Michael Carroll, proprietor of the Central Hotel at Bellwood, armed himself with a revolver and chased a lawyer and a constable out of his establishment last week because they dunned him for a debt. On Monday Judge Bell revoked Carroll's hotel license, holding that he was an unfit person to keep a hotel.

—Anderson Bowman, who for the past two years has been living in Pike county, Illinois, has removed his family to Hares valley, this county. Mr. Bowman was getting along nicely in the west and the family all liked their new home but on account of Mrs. Bowman's health failing it was deemed best to return to the Keystone state.

—The Chambersburg *People's Register* came to us last week in a new form—an eight page seven column folio. The change makes a decided improvement in the appearance as well as the convenience of the paper. The *Register* is now the largest paper in Franklin county and claims a weekly circulation of nearly 5,000 copies.

—W. Scott Shore, representing Mapleton Lodge, No. 478, I. O. O. F., Mrs. John M. Miller, representing Aldema Lodge, No. 189, D. of R., and T. M. Wood, representing Mount Union Lodge No. 677, I. O. O. F., started Monday morning for Williamsport to represent their respective lodges in the Grand bodies now in session in the lumber city.

—The first quarterly meeting services of the Mapleton and Mill Creek M. E. charge will be held in the Mapleton M. E. church next Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Quarterly conference at 6 o'clock and preaching by the elder at 7.30 o'clock Saturday evening. Sunday morning preaching by the elder at 10.15 and sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. To these services all are most cordially invited.

—The sentiment against the prostitution of Decoration Day to base-ball and other noisy and inappropriate amusements is gaining strength in the minds of right-thinking people—not that they are opposed to base ball as an amusement, but they do not think it is the appropriate way to commemorate the sufferings and death of the Nation's defenders or to hallow the memory of those who died that the Nation might live.

—About four o'clock on Sunday morning, May 9, the people of Spangler were startled by a terrific explosion, the cause of which remained a mystery until it was found that about ninety feet of track on the new Beech Creek railroad, a short distance above Spangler, had been blown up. A large quantity of dynamite and giant powder had been placed in a culvert under a fill, and exploded with a disastrous effect to the roadbed. An immense hole was made in the fill and the track torn and twisted for a distance of thirty or forty yards.

—Francis G. Dunphy, of Altoona, was struck and almost instantly killed near Cresson station, by Pittsburg express, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The locomotive struck him fairly and hurled him about twenty feet, the unfortunate young man landing on the adjoining track in front of an approaching work train. The engineer of the work train succeeded in stopping before his engine struck him. The young man was still living when picked up, though he was unconscious. He expired about ten minutes thereafter.

—Rev. Dr. Thompson Mitchell, one of the oldest men in the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference, died at his home in Williamsport Sunday morning, 9th inst, aged 80 years. During his active ministry he filled the highest positions in the gift of the conference. He was four years Presiding Elder of the Juniata District, and resided in Huntingdon. For a number of years he had been in ill health, but had only for three weeks been confined to his bed. Dr. Mitchell was a native of Mifflin county, and entered the ministry in 1839.

—John Noble, the veteran pumpmaker, of Cassville, was in town Monday. He is past 70 years of age but still feels young enough to make a hand at his trade. Since 1848 he has put in 1207 pumps and bored 320 jobs of pipe. One of his pipe jobs was 4000 feet long. With the exception of a pipe job in West Virginia and another in Westmoreland county, most of his work has been done in Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Fulton counties. Since 1847 Mr. Noble has kept a diary in which he daily records his doings and he, no doubt, finds much pleasure in conning its pages.

Obituary

Never in my life have I tried to write of the loss of a neighbor and friend with the keen sense of sorrow that I feel in regard to the loss of B. F. Glasgow, esq. For nearly fifty years we have been associated in different relations. First as my teacher in the public schools; then as teachers together; then in the affairs of the township, and in the politics of the county, in all of which he was honorable and true.

As a teacher he was among the best of his day, and the very best I ever had and I feel that it is not saying too much when I say he was the best I ever sent to. He was a man of rare intelligence, being well informed on all the important questions of the day.

It was always a pleasure to me to meet and converse with him. He took a special interest in the welfare of the township and at the last township primary that we met he spoke forcibly and well of the importance of selecting men for the different offices that manifested an interest in the welfare of the township, but through a bit of low-bred spite his advice was overbalanced and as a result the taxpayers of the township are unnecessarily burdened to-day.

He was the first postmaster at Calvin and was justice of the peace for a number of years and filled various other offices to his credit and the good of the people.

He was an attentive and punctual attendant of the preaching of the gospel ever since I knew him, but was undecided as to the proper course to pursue until under the able preaching of the lamented T. M. Griffith, when he was converted and joined the M. E. church in which faith he lived the balance of his days.

He was fortunate in the selection of a companion, who, with three sons and four daughters, survives. The children are C. M., who is one of our best farmers; S. L., who deservedly holds a professional certificate and is one of the best teachers of the county; G. M., of Glen Campbell, who is in the front rank of the medical profession; Mrs. W. P. and N. Q. Wright, of Calvin; Mrs. McClellan Baker, of Trough Creek, and Miss Emma, a successful teacher who is at home.

We can hardly realize the fact that he is gone. His stately stepping and wise counsel will be seen and heard no more on earth. A bright light has gone out on earth and we trust and believe only to shine with increased brightness and splendor in a better world. That it may be our happy lot to meet him on the other shore where we shall together sing the song of the redeemed in sweeter strains forever, is the humble and sincere prayer of an unworthy friend.

A. W. W.

Irma May Vandevander.

The Bellwood correspondent of the *Altoona Tribune* writes that paper the following particulars of the death of Miss Irma M. Vandevander: "Irma May Vandevander, daughter of R. H. Vandevander, died suddenly at her home on East First street, Bellwood, on Saturday afternoon at 4.30. She had always been frail and all who knew her were impressed with the feeling that she was of those fair buds whose full bloom would be realized only in heaven's sunshine. And yet for eighteen short years her life was spared, and when the summons came it was a shock to all. But it found her ready to be transplanted from earth's gloom to heaven's glory. In early childhood she had given her heart to God, and her name was enrolled as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was always in her place in Sunday school and league when her health permitted, in the Junior league until she passed into the ranks of the senior society. Six sisters—Mrs. Olie Stewart, Mrs. G. C. Moffit, Misses Annie, Allora, Mamie, Vira, and three brothers—Horace, Rens, all of Bellwood, and Adie, of Cumberland, Md., will mourn the loss of the young life that has gone out so suddenly."

Miss Vandevander's parents were former residents of this neighborhood and she visited among friends in Mapleton with her father last summer. They have many warm friends in this vicinity who extend their warmest sympathies to the bereaved.

—The hills and dales are alike resplendent in thier Summer verdure, and beautiful to behold.

The Recent Telephone Decision.

The following despatch from Washington was given to the associated press last week:

The Bell Telephone Company won the case brought against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision has the effect of continuing the control of the telephone by the Bell Company for seventeen years from the date of the last patent which was granted in 1891.

The government asked to have the patent of 1891 set aside on the ground that the delay of thirteen years in the patent office was fraudulent and through the fault of the telephone company and that the patent issued in 1880 covered the same ground on which the new patent was applied for in 1891. The court, in its opinion delivered by Justice Brewer, held that there is no evidence of corruption or undue influence exercised over the patent office by the telephone company and that there was no evidence that the delay in granting the patent had been brought about by the company. It held that whatever delay there had been was through the fault of the company.

Justice Harlan dissented from the opinion. Justices Gray and Brown, it was announced, took no part in the case, presumably because they were interested.

The court held that in order to set aside a patent the government must establish grounds of relief as clear and satisfactory as it would to set aside a land patent. All other allegations of the government besides that of delay were overruled.

The general impression of this decision is that it is a death blow to the independent telephone companies, but such is not the case. This decision simply affirms the finding of the Court of Appeals and takes cognizance only of the question of fraud perpetrated by the Bell company in securing unnecessary delays in the issue of the Berliner patent. The validity of the Berliner patent was not an issue. In case the Berliner patent should be declared valid within the next thirteen years the independent companies would until the expiration of that time be obliged to use the magnetto transmitter which can be put on telephones now in use at small expense. The manufacturers of the phones used by the independent companies have generally decided to defend their patrons in all suits of infringement.

The Phoenix telephone company of Blair county, one of the largest of the independent companies, have not been frightened by the decision, for this week they expect to complete their service between Altoona, Johnstown and Pittsburg.

We understand some of the stockholders in the People's company, of Fulton county, and the Saltillo company of this county, have become alarmed by the decision but we see no cause for alarm. As stated above, even should the Berliner patent be declared valid, it would be a very small matter to equip these lines with the magnetto transmitter and the service would be uninterrupted.

The Ellis Case.

The re-trial of the case of Susan Ellis, for use W. A. Myton, now for use of Henry Davis, jr., vs. The Agricultural Insurance Company occupied the attention of the Court for four days. At the February sessions a verdict was recovered against the company for \$896 for the value of a stable and contents and the personal property in the house of Mrs. Ellis in Alexandria, which was destroyed by fire. After the verdict, however, Mrs. Ellis made a statement to the attorney of the Insurance Company in which she acknowledged that she had testified falsely at the trial under duress of her husband that many of the articles that had been claimed for either had no existence at all or were in reality saved, and that she had had good reason to believe that the buildings had been fired by her husband during her absence in Altoona. Upon this testimony a new trial was granted. Upon the re-trial of the case all the evidence offered in the former was rehearsed and gone over again.

The contention of the defendants as to why the plaintiff should not recover, was three fold. 1st, because Mrs. Ellis had sworn falsely in the proof of loss that articles were destroyed which were in reality saved; 2nd, because before obtaining the insurance Mr. Ellis had represented to the company's agent that there were no judgments against the property, when in fact there were; 3d, because Mrs. Ellis knew or had reasonable cause to believe that her husband had set fire to the property it was her duty to state the fact in her proof of loss, and her failure to do so barred a recovery on the policy. The Court instructed the jury as to the first point that if they found that Mrs. Ellis had sworn falsely to the proof of loss, knowingly and with the intention to defraud the company, there could be no recovery.

Second, that if they believed that the representation made by Mr. Ellis as to the fact that there were no judgments against the property were made with a fraudulent intent to get a policy of insurance upon a property upon which insurance could not otherwise have been obtained, and the company acted upon the faith of these false representations in issuing the policy, then there could be no recovery; 3d, that if Mrs. Ellis had had knowledge or reason to believe that her husband fired the property and had failed to so state in the proof of loss there could be no recovery, but she was not bound to impart to the company a mere suspicion, leaving it to the jury to say from all the evidence whether she had had reasonable grounds, to believe that her husband set fire to the buildings. Verdict for \$555.00.—*News*.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE

have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

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CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized and carries health to every organ. The appetite is restored and the stomach toned and strengthened. The nerves are fed upon proper nourishment and are therefore strong; the brain is cleared and the mind refreshed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer

Is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by
The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons.
Sold everywhere.

RRRR

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

When Used Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.
BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

BEST WAY TO GET MONEY

is to save it. This can be done by buying the **JONES SCALE**.

Remember, Jones He Pays the Freight.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

LIFE! LIFE! LIFE!
CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER

has no equal as a cure for Catarrh. \$1.00. All druggists. W. H. SMITH & CO., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable, Catalogue Free. MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

WEIGHTY WORDS
FOR
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"When I was a boy I was troubled with dypso, my legs swelling until I could not walk and finally bursting open and becoming running sores. The doctors gave me up and said I could not live. At this time I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and after taking fourteen bottles I was able to get out and go to work. My leg is still tender and at times somewhat sore but I have no hesitancy in saying Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."—J. F. HAZEL, Tallulah, La., Nov. 21, 1895.

GAY FUNERALS IN GREECE.

People Who Can Afford Brass Bands Employ Them.

Funerals are far less funeral in sunny Hellas than in northern climes, according to the Philadelphia Press. The typical Greek funeral of the poorer sort is led by six or eight men, bearing between them an open coffin, in which the face of the corpse is fully visible to passers upon the street. If the bearers are in the Greek national costume—red caps, white kilts, knife plaited, and long white stockings, with embroidered gaiters—they certainly look rather gay for mourners. If a hearse is used it is not a black affair with heavy plumes, but as gay with gilding and red and white paint as a circus wagon, and so arranged that the face of the corpse is visible. If the family of the dead man are rich enough to afford it, a brass band accompanies the procession, besides the group of Greek priests walking by the coffin. There is always a crowd of on-lookers. Public notice of deaths and funerals is always given in the towns by printed cards, posted on the church doors, lamp posts and dead walls.

In Athens the funeral of an eminent man is always made the excuse for something like a public festival. On such occasions the state hearse is brought out, drawn by four white horses. This hearse is a high affair, made in close imitation of a Corinthian temple. The elaborately carved columns are gay with gilding, the roof is white and gold. On every possible pretext there is a military parade in honor of the distinguished departed, and the brass band is never omitted. When the late Austrian Minister, Baron Koszed, was buried there was a parade in his honor of several regiments of Greek infantry, a lot of marines from the Greek navy, Austrian sailors and attaches; music was furnished by Greek and Austrian military bands, the former of which wound up the day by playing popular airs in the Place de la Constitution to an audience of several thousand. Fully half the population of the city were gathered in dense masses along the wide academy avenue, and saw the parade, in which the gay frontier troops in their Albanian dress were the most conspicuous feature, and next to them were the beautiful floral designs borne upon long poles by men of European dress. The King was present in a plain carriage driven by a coachman in silver and blue uniform, but he attracted little attention. Athenians can see their King almost any day.

Mr. "Tomredy."

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal tells this story of the Brazilian Minister in Washington, who is, unfortunately, blind, and has his daily papers read to him by a secretary, so that he is obliged to form his impressions entirely by sound. The other night he sat at a club dinner by the side of a well-known correspondent, and in the course of an hour's conversation he repeated the name of Mr. "Tomredy" at least half a dozen times. It was some little time before it dawned upon the correspondent's mind that the Minister meant Speaker Reed. Senator Salvador de Mendonca had never seen the name in print and never heard it pronounced in any other way than "Tomredy," and although an extremely punctilious gentleman he fell into what would have been to him an unpardonable error if he could have known it. Speaker Reed sat near him and enjoyed the incident immensely.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Some Things That Never Sleep.

Naturalists have discovered that there are several species of fish which never sleep, and that many species of flies are awake from the time they are hatched until they die. There are some dogs and cats, also, that apparently never sleep—that is, at night.

THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

HOW BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED IN THE LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS.

Many Visitors Are Upon the Floor Before the Business of the Day Begins—Raising the Flag to Announce That the House Is at Work—The Day's Proceedings.

By 10 o'clock there are many visitors upon the floor of the House of Representatives, writes Amos J. Cummings in the New York News. The hum of conversation increases as 11 o'clock approaches. Groups of ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of the guides, throng the lobby, gazing at the portraits of the past speakers of the House, and gather with curiosity around the maps indicating the temperature in every state and territory in the Union. At a glance they can ascertain whether it is raining or snowing at their homes, or whether the sun is shining. At a quarter to 12 the floor of the House is crowded with visitors. The assistant doorkeeper appears at the desk of the clerk of the House, and in a shrill voice says:

"I am directed by the doorkeeper to ask all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor to immediately retire, as the rules of the House require the same."

This request is usually promptly heeded. Those disposed to linger upon the floor are approached by messengers, who shout, "It is time to clear the floor. All visitors must retire." Many of them seek the galleries to see the opening of the day's session.

At five minutes to 12 the blind chaplain, Henry N. Couden, who wears a Grand Army button, is led to the clerk's desk by a page. He was a soldier in a Michigan regiment, and lost his sight in the war. An assistant sergeant-at-arms comes through the east lobby door with the mace and places it by the side of a malachite pedestal. It leans against the wall at the right of the steps leading to the speaker's desk. Meantime the speaker remains in his room adjoining the lobby. Here members gather around him seeking promises of recognition, and asking his aid in securing the consideration of bills.

Two minutes later the veteran John Chaney leaves the hall by the west lobby door. Going through the file-room, he ascends to the roof, carrying an American flag. He ties it to the halyards of the staff above the House, and gazes intently toward the State, War and Navy building. The time ball drops there at the noon hour, and Chaney, with bared head, as he hears the sound of the gavel in the House, pulls the halyards, and the flag floats above the south wing, announcing to all that the House is in session.

The speaker has already left his room. He walks through the lobby, entering the House by the southeast door, and slowly ascends the steps leading to his chair. His clerk has preceded him, and placed his gavel upon the desk. The speaker grasps it, raises it above his head, and gives the desk a sharp rap. The ringing of a bell, and the hoarse noon whistle of a South Washington lumber mill are heard. With the crash of the gavel come the words, clear, slow and distinct: "The House will be in order." At this the assistant sergeant-at-arms raises the great silver mace from the floor to its place on the pedestal. The speaker surveys the House for 30 seconds and then says, in a low tone of voice that penetrates the remotest gallery: "The chaplain will offer prayer."

At this the members rise and listen to the prayer in a devout attitude. At the end of the prayer a page leads the blind chaplain into the lobby. As he leaves the desk the reading clerk takes his place, and the speaker orders the journal, which is the minutes of the last session, to be read. The House hums like a beehive, and frequently the speaker interrupts the clerk by calling it to order. After the journal is read, the speaker says: "Without objection the journal will stand approved," and the real business of the day begins.

If there are any executive communications—that is, papers from the president or departments—the speaker then presents and refers them to the appropriate committees. In the interval a score of members have arisen at their desks, or have appeared in the area fronting the speaker. As the last communication is referred, all shout at once, "Mr. Speaker," each holding a bill above his head. All are seeking recognition to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of bills or resolutions. The average spectator fancies that these recognitions are given upon the spur of the moment. This, however, is not so. The recognitions are always prearranged with the speaker. It takes new members some time to ascertain this, but when they have vainly sought recognition day after day for a month or more, they begin to learn how business is done.

These recognitions continue until some member shouts for the regular order. It may be unfinished business, or privileged matters may come to the front. Whatever is taken up is sure to lead to a discussion. Half the members of the House begin to write letters or read newspapers. When a debate

ensues, they stop writing and listen for a minute to the orator. If it concerns something in which they are interested, they move near him, and possibly participate in the discussion. If not, they resume answers to correspondents and the reading of their newspapers.

A vote of the House always attracts attention. Members listen for the calling of their names, and frequently lose the run of the call while in conversation with their colleagues. As the vote is about to be announced, some representative usually appears in the area, saying, "Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote."

And so the business of the House runs on, with points of order and questions of privilege, discussions and roll calls, until the shades of night begin to appear. Then Mr. Dingley, or some other leader of the majority, moves that the House adjourn. As the members don their hats and overcoats and leave the hall, the janitor's assistants appear with brooms and waste baskets and clear up the litter. Within an hour all the doors are locked, and silence reigns until the ensuing day.

A GOVERNMENT GOOD ROAD.

A New Jersey Town to Have an Avenue Paved at Slight Expense.

A lesson in road building is about to be given at New Brunswick, N. J., by the United States government, providing the municipality will consent to have College avenue paved at a nominal cost to the taxpayers.

Not many persons are aware that in connection with the department of agriculture there is a good roads division, the officers of which are empowered by Congress to give practical demonstrations of the art of the highway construction at experiment stations in various states. Professor E. B. Voorhees, director of the state experiment station, and Dr. Austin Scott of Rutgers college, proceeded to lay wires to have Uncle Sam's first demonstration in road building to take place there. Hence the application of New Brunswick was the first to be received at Washington.

Professor Voorhees was notified by the department of agriculture that his request would be granted, provided the city consented to supply labor and material. The government was to furnish stone crushers, carts, rollers and—most important of all—brains. The professor's first intention was to have the model road laid out at Rutgers college farm, for the benefit of the students, but there were no funds available for this project, so he picked on College avenue as the most appropriate site for the experiment. The board of aldermen are expected to act upon this proposition at their next meeting. As they have already appropriated \$4000 to pave College avenue, and as they will get a better road for only one-third of the expense by availing themselves of the government's offer, they are not likely to raise any objections to the plan.—Washington Star.

Grant's Tribute to McPherson.

In his "Campaigning with Grant" in the Century, General Horace Porter says: In the battle of the 22nd General McPherson was killed. When this news reached General Grant he was visibly affected, and dwelt upon it in his conversations for the next two or three days. "McPherson," he said, "was one of my earliest staff-officers, and seemed almost like one of my own family. At Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga he performed splendid service. I predicted from the start that he would make one of the most brilliant officers in the service. I was very reluctant to have him leave my staff, for I disliked to lose his services there, but I felt that it was only fair to him to put him in command of troops where he would be in the line of more rapid promotion. I was very glad to have him at the head of my old army of the Tennessee. His death will be a terrible loss to Sherman, for I know that he will feel it as keenly as I. McPherson was beloved by everybody in the service, both by those above him and by those below him."

Handsomeness of Greek Women.

Says a writer in the Catholic World: "The beauty of the Greeks has been greatly praised, and I was much disappointed at Athens, but the Greeks of the Ionian Islands are of a purer race, and one sometimes comes across a very beautiful face. There was a village on the island famed for the beauty of the women. I drove over and saw some very handsome, tall women, with the low classic brow, and often with blue eyes. They wore their hair plaited with ribbons and twined around the head like a coronet. I was amazed to see such luxuriant hair, but was told that it was probably mixed with their mothers' and grandmothers' hair. I think Leighton's idea that the Greeks were originally fair was correct, for I saw several fair-haired women."

A Famous Fighter.

William Edwards, who fought in ninety battles for Great Britain, is at present turning a mangle in England to support himself and his invalid wife. He was born in 1812. The government allows him a pension of \$2 a week, but a subscription will be taken up for him soon.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.	
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been \$1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:	
Average daily receipts of the week.	
fluid milk, cans.....	22,539
Condensed milk, cans.....	143
Cream, cans.....	564
BUTTER.	
Creamery—West, extras.....	15
Firsts.....	14 1/2
Thirds to seconds.....	12 1/2
State—Thirds to firsts.....	13 1/2
State Dairy tubs, extras.....	14
Western Imitation Creamery.....	13
Factory, fresh, extras.....	11
Thirds to firsts.....	10 1/2

EGGS.	
State and Penn.—Fresh.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Jersey—Fancy.....	@ 12
Western—Choice.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Southern—Choice.....	9 @ 10
Duck eggs, per doz.....	10 @ 15
Goose eggs, per doz.....	15 @ 20

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, choice.....	1 17 1/2 @ 1 20
Medium, choice.....	87 1/2 @ 90
Pea, choice.....	87 1/2 @ 90
Red kidney, choice.....	1 15 @ 1 20
White kidney, choice.....	1 10 @ 1 05
Yellow eye.....	1 20 @ 1 25
Lima, Cal., per 60 lbs.....	@ 62 1/2
Green peas, bags.....	@ 62 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—State, Baldwin, per bbl.....	2 00 @ 2 75
Ben Davis, per bbl.....	2 50 @ 3 00
Northern Spy.....	3 00 @ 3 50
Strawberries, N. C., per qt.....	10 @ 14

HOPS.	
State—1896, choice, per lb.....	@ 9
1896, prime.....	@ 8
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Good to prime.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Old odds.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 8
Spring chickens, per pair.....	40 @ 80
Roosters, per lb.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 9
Ducks, per pair.....	40 @ 80
Geese, per pair.....	75 @ 1 00
Pigeons, per pair.....	25 @ 35

DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 10
Chickens—Phila., per lb.....	16 @ 18
Western—Poor to prime.....	@ 10
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Long Island ducks.....	@ 20
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 10
Squabs, per doz.....	1 25 @ 2 50

HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.....	80 @ 82 1/2
Clover mixed.....	60 @ 65
Straw—Long rye.....	70 @ 77 1/2
Short rye.....	@ 50 1/2
Oat.....	35 @ 40

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, Florida, per bbl.....	3 50 @ 5 50
State, per sack.....	1 00 @ 1 25
Sweet, per bbl.....	1 25 @ 2 50
Cabbages, N. C., per crate.....	1 00 @ 1 25
State.....	@ 10
Onions, N. O., per bbl.....	@ 4 00
Red, per bbl.....	@ 10
Yellow.....	@ 75
Celery, Florida, per doz stalks.....	25 @ 75
Carrots, per bbl.....	@ 10
Turnips, Canada, per bbl.....	1 25 @ 1 50
Egg plant, Fla.....	1 50 @ 2 50
Kale, per bbl.....	@ 2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier.....	1 25 @ 2 00
String beans, Fla., per crate.....	1 25 @ 2 25
Squash, Florida, per crate.....	2 00 @ 2 50
Yellow.....	1 50 @ 2 00
Lettuce, per bbl.....	1 50 @ 2 00
Beets, per 100 bunches.....	4 00 @ 6 00
Asparagus, per bbl.....	60 @ 1 00
Spirasag, per doz bunches.....	1 00 @ 1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., per crate.....	1 25 @ 2 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches.....	75 @ 1 25
Radishes, per 100 bunches.....	50 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter Patents.....	4 60 @ 4 80
Spring Patents.....	4 30 @ 4 45
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	@ 4 45
July.....	@ 4 45
Corn—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Oats—No. 2 White.....	@ 26 1/2
Ungraded White.....	@ 26 1/2
Rye—Western.....	@ 37 1/2
Barley—Feeding.....	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Lard—City steam.....	3 80 @ 3 85

LIVE STOCK.	
Beef, city dressed.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Milk cows, com. to good.....	20 00 @ 45 00
Calves, city dressed.....	6 @ 8 1/2
Country dressed.....	5 @ 7 1/2
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	@ 4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	3 00 @ 5 50
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb.....	4 10 @ 4 30
Country dressed.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OFFERED UP HIS BOY.

A Colored Preacher Sacrificed His Son Like Abraham.

Oscar Williams, a country colored preacher, residing in a settlement four miles from Elba, Ala., left home with his ten-year-old son Isaac. He told a neighbor as he passed that the Lord had appeared to him in a vision and commanded him to sacrifice his boy. The neighbor thought but little of the old man's remark for the moment, but a half hour afterward recollected that he had the Sunday before preached on the story of Abraham and Isaac with singular earnestness, and expressed his willingness to obey the Lord's command to the extent that Abraham had done. He followed the old man and came upon him in a thicket standing over his son's dead body, which was strapped to a log. He had a bloody knife in his hand and his eyes were raised heavenward. Blood still flowed from the boy's gaping throat, which had been severed from ear to ear. When asked why he had done the deed, the man declared that the Lord had commanded him to do so, and then turned and walked away, his neighbor being too dazed to stop him.

TEXAS ROADS' IMPROVEMENTS.

They Expect an Era of Prosperity in the Near Future.

According to the testimony given before the Railroad Commissioners in the investigation which has just closed, the railroads of Texas expect in the near future to make improvements the aggregate cost of which, taking their own statements and figures, will be about \$4,000,000. If these statements are true, and there is no reason to doubt them, the roads evidently expect an early era of prosperity in Texas, and propose to help good times along by expending large sums of money which will be scattered among the people.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.
The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the State was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.



PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter. "Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness."

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe, and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected President of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them."

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I never had experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Professor Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

How Large Profits Are Made.

If first-class bicycles can be manufactured in large quantities for twenty-five dollars each, how much less does it cost to build type-writing machines? Is there any reason why such machines should sell for \$100 each? Is there any reason why purchasers should pay even fifty dollars for such? What makes it possible for the manufacturers to secure five or six times the original cost? Persistent and judicious advertising.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. $\frac{1}{4}$ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

MOB LYNCHES TWO GIRLS.

Colored Servants Hanged to a Tree in Alabama.

THEY HAD POISONED A FAMILY.

One of Them Confessed—Had Killed One Person and Nearly Killed a Score—The Lynching Was the Work of About Twenty Men and Their Identity Has Not Been Discovered by the Sheriff.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (Special).—Mollie Smith and Amanda Franklin, two young colored women, were found at daybreak Wednesday morning swinging from a tree on the road between Jeff and Huntsville, in Madison County. The twenty men who had lynched them had disappeared. The girls paid the penalty of death for poisoning the family of Joshua O. Kelly, a prominent citizen of Jeff. Several attempts have been made to poison the Kelly family. The first was made two months ago. Mr. Kelly and his family, consisting of eleven persons, arose from the supper table one night suffering from terrible pains, and the next day Mr. Kelly died in great agony. It was ascertained that arsenic had got into the coffee, but it was thought then that it was an accident. Eleven persons set up with the body of Mr. Kelly the night after his death. Toward midnight they partook of some sausage, and at once became ill. Fortunately there was a physician in attendance, and no fatality

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

Fatal Collapse of a New Ore Tipple in Tennessee.

A terrible disaster occurred at the Pinkney (Tenn.) ore mines. The new tippie, or ore dump, sixty feet high, fell, killing ten white men and boys outright and seriously wounding several others.

The killed are Jose Remington, "Call" Kilburn, "Will" Kilburn, "Jim" Brown and his eleven-year-old son, "Cal" Harris, Landin Harris, Richard Hardwick, "Matt" Crow and "Jim" Crow. Nine men were seriously injured, and at least half of them fatally.

All of the killed and wounded were on top of the tippie when it collapsed. Only two escaped without serious injuries. One young man, seeing his danger in time, jumped twenty feet to a tree, and escaped with slight scratches. Another jumped to the ground, turning over several times, and alighted on his feet, only spraining his ankle.

The cause of the collapse is unknown. The dump was a new one and was tested with twenty cars of ore less than a month ago. There was only a small weight on it when it fell. The mines where the disaster occurred belong to J. Craig McLanahan.

NEW WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Imposing Statue Unveiled in Philadelphia by President McKinley.

The Washington Monument, unveiled in Philadelphia on Saturday by President McKinley, is an imposing and beautiful structure. It has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and is presented to the city of Philadelphia. It is in Fairmount Park at the Green street entrance. The movement to erect the monument had its inception in 1810. A German sculptor, Rudolph Siemering, designed it, and it was



STATUE OF WASHINGTON, UNVEILED IN PHILADELPHIA BY THE PRESIDENT.

resulted. Last Friday all the members of the family arose from the breakfast table with terrible cramps in the stomach. Although none has yet died, several are still in a dangerous condition. This time it developed that the poison was in the bread.

BOY MURDERER HANGED.

Elmer Clawson the Youngest Person Ever Executed in New Jersey.

Elmer Clawson, a boy of nineteen years of age, was hanged Wednesday in the Somerset County Jail at Somerville, N. J., for the murder of Harry Hodgett, his former employer. He was the youngest murderer executed in the State, and next to the youngest person convicted of a capital crime in New Jersey. The drop fell at 10.07 o'clock, a. m., and in nine minutes the young murderer was pronounced dead. Before the execution he admitted his guilt and expressed contrition for his crime. He was attended by Rev. J. O. Wiemer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Somerville, who said that he had baptized the condemned youth.

The crime for which Clawson paid the death penalty was committed at 6 o'clock on the morning of August 29, 1896. The victim was his former employer, Harry Hodgett, an Englishman, thirty years of age, the owner of a small farm at Pluckamin. Clawson demanded work and a quarrel followed, Hodgett accusing the young man of having robbed him while in his employ a year before. During a quarrel the youth shot Hodgett. The murderer then rode away on his bicycle, but was overtaken by two men in a buggy.

constructed abroad, arriving in this country in 1887.

The monument is forty-four feet high. An equestrian figure of Washington stands twenty feet above the pedestal. At the four corners of the platform are fountains served by allegorical figures of American Indians, representing the Delaware, Hudson, Potomac and Mississippi rivers. Each fountain is guarded on the sides by typical American animals—the moose, buffalo, deer and bear—and on the front and back of the pedestal are two allegorical groups.

LYNCHED THREE MEN.

A Texas Mob Took the Prisoners From a Guard and Hanged Them From a Tree.

Dave Cotton, aged thirty-two; Berry Williams, aged nineteen, and Sabe Stuart, aged twenty, all colored, were hanged by a mob of between seventy-five and one hundred men three miles from Rosebud, Texas. The victims entered the residence of William Coates, living at Rosebud, and attempted to assault his daughter, Miss Lottie Coates.

The colored men were arrested and placed in the jail. About 9.30 o'clock p. m. masked men attempted to take the prisoners. Becoming alarmed, the guards took the prisoners and started with them for Marlin, the county seat, to place them in jail. About two and one-half miles from town they were intercepted and covered with pistols by masked men, who took the prisoners from the conveyance and hanged them to an elm tree. The Sheriff offers \$100 reward for the apprehension of the lynchers.

Falling Off in Immigration.

The returns received by the Immigration Bureau in Washington for several months show a marked falling off in the number of immigrant arrivals in this country. The arrivals in the nine months ending March 31, 1897, was 142,941, as compared with 209,630 for the same period in the preceding year. Commissioner General Stamp estimates that the decrease for the fiscal year ending on June 30 will be not less than 93,000.

HEALTH NOTES.

Raisins are stimulating in proportion to their quality.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Don't go where there is a glare of either sunlight or electric light more than you can help. The green of the country and of the grass and trees is restful for the eyes.

Don't go to an optician to get glasses without first being examined and treated by a good oculist. Much harm is often done this way, and your eyes are not things to run any risk with.

The whole system needs to be in good condition to keep each organ right. So keep your body strong, for when the body weakens the eyes weaken. This is the reason of failing sight in old age.

Don't use the eyes when very tired or weak from sickness; they are the most sensitive of your organs, and tire as the rest of us tires, and use after a certain point of fatigue or weakness has been reached is injurious to any part of our body.

About mid-afternoon, says an authority, is the best time for gentle outdoor exercise. Those who delight in antebreakfast walks or gymnastics are warned, too, that "early morning exercise" is as much to be avoided as early mental labor, because at that time vitality is at its lowest ebb, and needs stimulating rather than further taxation.

Keep in Shape.

From the largest cities down to the smallest towns this is the month for the beginning of out-door sports of all kinds, and also the beginning of the season when sprains, bruises, hurts and mishaps are as plentiful as huckleberries. Every spring this is a common experience, and the common experience has settled down to this, that the best thing to do is to be provided with a supply of St. Jacobs Oil for emergencies of the kind as an especially sure cure for the worst sprain or the blackest bruise. Sportsmen, athletes, ball players and oarsmen have known this for many, many seasons, and reference to it is now only a reminder to get your supplies. Hard strains and over-work of the muscles will bring pains and aches, and sportsmen know what's best and are never without the surest cure in the use of the great remedy.

Germany's West African colony of Cameroons has about 4,000,000 inhabitants.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00 at all druggists.

Uncle Sam has to pay \$1 a pound for his smokeless powder.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicken and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

The flesh speedily reunites when obstinate sores are cleansed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Pertinent Questions.

Why Will a Woman Throw Away Her Good Looks and Comfort?



Why will a woman drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence and miss three-quarters of the joy of living, when she has health almost within her grasp? If she does not value her good looks, does she not value her comfort?

Why, my sister, will you suffer that dull pain in the small of your back, those bearing-down, dragging sensations in the loins, that terrible fullness in the lower bowel, caused by constipation proceeding from the womb lying over and pressing on the rectum? Do you know that these are signs of displacement, and that you will never be well while that lasts?

What a woman needs who is thus affected is to strengthen the ligaments so they will keep her organs in place. There

is nothing better for this purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The great volume of testimony which is constantly rolling in, proves that the Compound is constantly curing thousands of just such cases.

The following letter from Mrs. Marlow is only one of many thousands which Mrs. Pinkham has received this year from those she has relieved—surely such testimony is convincing:

"My trouble commenced after the birth of my last child. I did not know what was the matter with me. My husband went to our family physician and described my symptoms, and he said I had displacement and falling of the womb. He sent me some medicine, but it did little good. I let it go on about two years, and every time I did any hard work my womb would come down. Finally a lady friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did. The first bottle helped me so much, I continued to take it right along. My back was almost the same as no back. I could not lift scarcely any weight. My life was just a drag to me. To-day I am well of my womb trouble, and have a good, strong back, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. L. MARLOW, Milford, Ill.

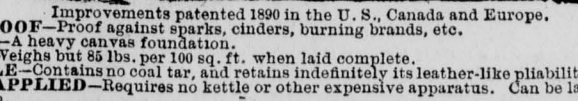
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢
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REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.



ASK YOUR SEEDDEALER FOR
SLUG-SHOT
TO DESTROY
Currant and Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Cucumber Fleas, Rose Lice and Slugs, Lice on Cattle, Fowls, Etc.

SLUG SHOT stands to-day the most successful general insecticide in the world for use on VEGETABLES, FRUITS or FLOWERS. It is put up in various sized packages to suit all wants. We prepare all sorts of INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES for spraying or in powder. GRAPE DUST—Powder for destroying Mildew on Roses and Gooseberries. If you have trouble with Insects or Blights, write and we will try to help you. Send a postal for pamphlet to B. HAMMOND, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.



Improvements patented 1890 in the U. S., Canada and Europe.
FIRE PROOF—Proof against sparks, cinders, burning brands, etc.
STRONG—A heavy canvas foundation.
LIGHT—Weighs but 55 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. when laid complete.
FLEXIBLE—Contains no coal tar, and retains indefinitely its leather-like pliability and toughness.
EASILY APPLIED—Requires no kettle or other expensive apparatus. Can be laid by any intelligent workman.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
H. W. JOHNS MFG. CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

"East, West, Home is Best," if Kept Clean
with

SAPOLIO

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Memorial Day.

Captain Charles Mitchell Post, No. 521, Dept. of Penn'a., G. A. R., of Cassville, Pa., will decorate Saturday, May 29, 1897, in the following order: By special detail at Wright's cemetery at 9 o'clock A. M., detail in charge Post Commander, J. C. Shaffer; at the Baptist church cemetery at 9 o'clock A. M. detail in charge of J. M. Harbaugh, Post Commander; at Newberg at 9 o'clock A. M., detail in charge of Sergeant James Black; at Bowman's Chapel cemetery at 9 o'clock A. M., detail in charge of Ephraim Dell, Commander, and after the usual decoration services there will be an address by Rev. R. V. Hissong.

At 1 o'clock the Post will form in front of Post hall, in Cassville, and be ready to move in parade at 1.30, going direct to the cemetery. After the usual services there will be an address by Rev. Furman Adams, of Newport, Pa. All orders of Odd Fellows, P. O. S. of A. and all patriotic people are cordially invited to participate and help decorate the graves of our fallen comrades.

EPHRAIM DELL,
Commander.
J. M. WILSON,
Adj't.

[Huntingdon papers please copy.]

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the ophrans' court, during the past week: James C. Crownover, Miller township, and Bertha H. Morrison, Oneida township.

J. C. Chaplain, West township, and Margaret Johnston, Barree township.

C. Bruce Wagoner, Shirleysburg, and Kate Orth, Huntingdon.

Curtin Butler, East Freedom, Blair Co., Pa., and Flora E. Snyder, Logan township.

Thomas Crouse, Pittsburg, Pa., and Elizabeth Lake, Shade Gap.

John W. Lane and Annie L. Fleck, Robertsdale.

George Lynn, Defiance, Bedford Co., Pa., and Gertie Giffin, Dudley.

Harry Long, Huntingdon, and Cora Gordon, Smithfield township.

These arrived too late for last week's issue:

Harry W. Atherton and Maggie M. Krieger, Huntingdon.

David B. Hutchison and Ada G. Forrest, Alexandria.

Porter J. Cox, and Bertha F. Beck, Warriorsmark.

James R. Maclay, Huntingdon, and S. Frances Good, Shirleysburg.

A Boy Drowned.

A sad drowning accident occurred Friday shortly after the noon hour near the home of Filmore Piper, along the Juniata river, about two miles east of Petersburg. Two of his sons were engaged in dragging the brush and trimmings from an orchard to the river, by means of a horse and chain, the one lad, Lloyd, aged about 11 years, riding on the horse. While turning in the stream to come ashore after dropping a load, the horse stumbled, but regained his feet, and instead of coming to the shore started to cross the stream. When near the opposite shore the horse again stumbled throwing its rider into deep water, from which the lad was unable to extricate himself, and he was carried down with the current. The parents and family have the sincere sympathy of all in this unforeseen calamity which has befallen them.—News.

Parties were engaged all day Saturday searching the river with nets and hooks in the vicinity of the accident. Sunday upwards of one hundred persons were thus engaged, and for several miles down the stream the search was thorough, some eighty charges of dynamite being put off in the hope of raising the body to the surface. Up to this time, however, the body has not been recovered.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society for the Juniata district, will be held in the Lewtstown M. E. church, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26, 1897. Following is the program:

TUESDAY, 2.30 P. M.

Devotional one-half hour, Mrs. Smyser; Remarks by President, Mrs. J. O. Heaton; Greetings. 1. Auxiliary, Mrs. J. K. Rhodes. 2. Young Ladies' Society. 3. Sister Societies. 4. Pastor. Singing "Blest be the Tie;" Response; Officers' Reception and Social Half Hour; Doxology and Benediction.

TUESDAY, 7.30 P. M.

Song Service, one-quarter hour, Choir; Devotional; Report of District Secretary; Address, "Woman and Her Work at Home," Rev. J. S. Souser; Singing, Choir; Address, "The Need of Woman's Work in Heathen Lands," Rev. W. F. D. Noble; Singing, Choir; Address, "What the Women of the M. E. Church Have Done in Heathen Lands," Rev. M. L. Smyser; Collection; Benediction.

WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.

Devotional, Mrs. C. Green; Minutes; Appointment of Committees; Roll Call of Auxiliary and Reports; Election of District Officers; Singing; Discussion, "Contingent Fund," Mrs. B. F. Ferguson; Reports, Mrs. E. C. Van Fossen; Discussion, Our Literature; Question Drawer, Miss McCord; Closing Exercises.

WEDNESDAY, 2.30 P. M.

Devotional; Minutes; Roll Call and Reports from Bands; Singing; Discussion, "Young People's Work," Mrs. J. O. Heaton; Reports of Committees; Unfinished Business; Memorial Services; Closing Exercises.

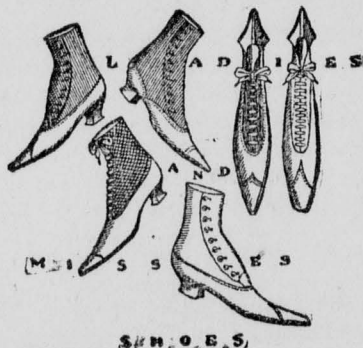
WEDNESDAY, 7.30 P. M.

Song Service, 10 Minutes; Devotional; Short Talk, Mrs. J. O. Heaton; Address, Miss A. R. Linnbarger, from Mexico; Parting Words, Rev. M. L. Smyser; Collection; Singing; Benediction.

—The two hundred and ninetyeth anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English colony in America was celebrated at Jamestown, Va., last Thursday. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the ancient Willim and Mary College, a curious feature being a salutatory in Latin. Mr. Roswell Page, of Richmond, was the poet of the occasion. It was on May 13, 1607, that more than one hundred Englishmen settled on this little peninsula in the "Powhatan River" and established what they hoped would prove the capital of a New World colony. But after having survived the terrible "Starving Time" and Opechancanough's descent with his ferocious Indians, the hardy, long-suffering Jamestowners were obliged to see their historic home, "the only village in all Virginia," given to the torch of their own white brother Virginians in "Bacon's Rebellion." Only the old tower now remains as a relic, around which clusters, like immortal ivy, the romance of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas.

The last of the seven escaped Siberian convicts who were found at sea in a small boat and taken to San Francisco a couple of years ago, has recently been disposed of by the State authorities, who sent him to prison for twenty years for burglary. One of his fellows was some time ago hanged for murder.

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Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

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Another invoice of new dry goods and wall paper this week. Ask for our 10-cent broom. Come to our store and be convinced.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

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It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

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Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

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